FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS DEBATES RESOLUTION ON BOLIVIAN SEA OUTLET

Chile, Bolivia Exchange Words

PY192314 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0008 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers today exchanged harsh words over the Bolivian landlocked situation.

Using his right to reply, Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames rejected the Bolivian demand for a solution to its landlocked situation. He said the Bolivian aspirations to an outlet to the sea were just that: aspirations.

A few minutes earlier, Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado had asked the OAS for a just solution which would enable his country to have a sovereign, useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean. In a strong counterreply, Valverde Dorado circumstantially alluded to former Bolivian military President Luis Garcia Meza whom he described as a disciple of (Chilean President Gen Augusto) Pinochet.

Valverde's reference to Pinochet led Rojas Galdames to remark that Chile was not ashamed of its presidents and that out of respect and consideration he was not going to comment on the Bolivian president.

The Bolivian foreign minister asked that the OAS intervene to solve the Bolivian sea outlet issue and noted that the problem transcended the limits of bilateral relation. Yet Rojas Galdames did not accept this idea and emphasized that the OAS had no right to pass judgment on issues falling within Chile's exclusive area of sovereignty.

Velarde Dorado said the Bolivian landlocked situation is a decisive factor in its cultural, socioeconomic underdevelopment. Rojas Galdames replied that Bolivia's failure to achieve development cannot be attributed to its lack of a sea outlet. Rojas Galdames rejected what he described as a Bolivian attempt at taking a bilateral issue to a multilateral forum. He said Chile will not enter into any dialogue under this type of pressure.

Chile Withdraws

PY200045 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Chile withdrew tonight from the OAS conference room when the General Assembly began to debate a draft resolution regarding Bolivia's landlocked situation.

Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said just before leaving that the OAS does not have the competence to rule on a problem that is the exclusive area of sovereignty of his country, a ruling that would grant Bolivia a sea outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

The withdrawal of the Chilean delegation marked the failure of intense negotiations carried out throughout the day by a commission of mediating countries, which includes Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, that tried to harmonize the Chilean and Bolivian positions in a draft resolution that would be accepted by both parties.

An authorized Chilean source told AFP that Bolivia refused to accept the only formula that is acceptable to Chile, that of declaring that the problem is an exclusively bilateral matter and urging the parties to start good faith negotiations without the mediation of third parties.

Resolution Endorsed

PY200212 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov (AFP) -- The 12th OAS General Assembly has approved a resolution on Bolivia's landlocked situation which once again recommends those parties directly involved in the conflict to hold negotiations aimed at giving Bolivia a free, sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Any of the parties involved can request the inclusion of the Bolivian maritime problem in the next regular period of sessions of the General Assembly, according to the final text of the resolution which was approved by a 23-0 vote with 3 abstentions.

In the preamble, the resolution reaffirms the content of earlier resolutions which declare that an equitable solution to this problem to give Bolivia a sovereign, useful access to the Pacific Ocean, would be in the hemisphere's best interests. The resolution also emphasizes the need to seek fulfillment of this objective -- with a fraternal spirit and desire for Latin American integration -- to consolidate a stable peace which would promote socioeconomic progress in that part of Latin America which is directly affected by the consequences stemming from Bolivia's landlocked situation.

NICARAGUA LAMBASTES U.S. AT OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA192043 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Washington -- Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, today accused the United States of rejecting dialogue. Tinoco said that this is the most serious threat to peace and stability in the Central American region. The U.S. has been supporting some 5,000 former Somozist guards and has been giving them weapons, money and military training, thereby unleashing an undeclared war on Nicaragua. This has generalized crime and terror along Nicaragua's northern border.

Tinoco gave the foreign ministers present at the meeting information and figures on the incursions staged by the counterrevolutionaries, which have left a trail of sorrow, blood and destruction. He warned that it is evident that with all these crimes they are trying to force our armed forces to react in a manner that would justify worsening the situation in the area. He mentioned the repeated proposals and efforts for dialogue made by the revolutionary government, but all these efforts have gone unheeded by the United States. The Nicaraguan diplomat confirmed before the OAS General Assembly the will of our revolutionary government for a dialogue without previous conditions.

During his speech Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco also said that in view of the current situation in Central America, the noble peace initiative by Mexico and Venezuela is the best method to overcome the existing tensions. The Mexican-Venezuelan initiative, he added, is the best method for establishing a dialogue that would allow us to overcome the risk of a confrontation between Nicaragua and Honduras and would prevent us from falling into a trap that is intended to turn our countries into a battlefield. The only losers in such a situation would be the peoples and the only beneficiary would be the United States.

Tinoco also charged that Washington is using the inter-American organizations for its own interests in world strategy and now wants us to forget the situation in the South Atlantic. He mentioned U.S. intervention in Guatemala in 1954 and in the Dominican Republic in 1965 as well as the expulsion of Cuba from the OAS. He stressed that the United States is opposed to any changes that could result in greater independence for our countries and continues blaming Nicaragua for all the problems and troubles in Central America.

Further on Speech

PA192110 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] During his speech before the OAS General Assembly, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco denounced the campaign supported and financed by the United States to destabilize Nicaragua and to overthrow the Sandinist government.

Tinoco added that these charges have been confirmed by NEWSWEEK and the NEW YORK TIMES. He also said that the Reagan administration has been promoting military maneuvers in areas close to Nicaragua and also supports the economic pressures and the threats as well as encourages the warmongering sectors of Central America to adopt equally aggressive and threatening attitudes toward Nicaragua.

Tinoco added that to this date Nicaragua has experienced 200 attacks, 15 maritime aggressions, 30 incursions by counterrevolutionary groups, 127 airspace violations as well as more than 200 Nicaraguans murdered, 100 missing and heavy property damage.

Tinoco described U.S. State Secretary George Shultz' statement on Wednesday regarding the possibility of invoking the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, as suspicious. He said that this would be using a bankrupt collective security system to cover up a dangerous interventionist intent, especially after the way that the United States ignored and rejected this organization during the Malvinas conflict.

Here is part of Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco's speech before the OAS General Assembly.

[Begin recording] A year ago, during the OAS General Assembly held in Saint Lucia, our delegation made a suggestion which we believe is more important today than ever. At that time we asked ourselves whether this organization filled the necessary requirements to fulfill the historic mission set by the Latin American peoples to guarantee their freedom and make their political independence and sovereignty something real, effective and definitive. At that time we mentioned that the capacity to defend, in a collective manner, the independence and sovereignty of the Latin American peoples was being seriously affected, if not threatened, by the presence at the OAS of the world's greatest military power and greatest economic power of the western world. That power will not renounce or give the necessary indications that could lead us to think that it could renounce its traditional policy of force and imposition toward our countries.

This April we were able to prove these facts. When the South Atlantic conflict began, a Latin American nation had to face the military aggression of an extracontinental power. This Latin American nation called for the regional collective security measure and the United States replied to that request by ignoring the most basic principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation.

Instead of using its great power to guarantee the preservation of peace in the hemisphere and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of [word indistinct], it gave all its political, military and economic support to the extracontinental power, an attitude that became the main factor for the triumph of the colonial interests of that power in detriment of a sister country. This demonstrated clearly that for the United States the most important thing is the defense of its strategic world interests and only when they serve its interests do the instruments of collective security become valid, as in the case of the TIAR.

We all witnessed the crushing blow that the United States gave to a system of which they were the main promoters; a system that was spawned, as I have said on several occasions, by a cold war and with the arbitrary division of the world, with definite goals and ends which are to protect the hegemonic interests of the United States in the western hemisphere. [end recording]

URUGUAY'S MAESO OPPOSES U.S. EXCLUSION FROM OAS

PY192140 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Speaking at the 12th OAS General Assembly, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Alberto Maeso today voiced opposition to the exclusion of the United States from the inter-American system, though he did not mention the United States by name.

In a speech focusing on the OAS crisis, loss of prestige and ineffectiveness, the Uruguayan foreign minister did not directly refer to the Central American crisis. It is not through exclusions that the OAS will be strengthened but by maintaining and stimulating participation of those countries which fully uphold the OAS principles and objectives, Maeso said. Yet the above remark may have been designed to reaffirm the exclusion of Cuba, whose readmission was requested by Panama and implicitly by Peru.

Maeso called for a summit meeting of those American nations inclined to promote freedom and democracy, thus implicitly excluding Nicaragua and Grenada. This meeting should be instrumental in strengthening the political resolve of our governments to promote the integrated development of Latin America and to consolidate individual and continental political stability and to promote the growth and the productive, technological transformation of the economy. It should also be instrumental, Maeso said, in overcoming extreme poverty and in bringing social and political stability to the continent.

From the military standpoint, the meeting should be designed to adjust and to reinforce security in the continent through the solution of bilateral controversies and the eradication of every form of dependence -- whether direct or indirect; whether political, economic or ideological -- Maeso said.

COUNTRIES SIGN ENERGY COOPERATION PLAN

PY200118 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The mines and energy ministers of Brazil, Costa Rica and Jamaica signed today in Montevideo, Uruguay, two documents of intent for implementing cooperation programs in the energy field. These programs include training of technical personnel and the implementation of specific projects on the use of biomass to produce energy, production of alcohol and gas, the planting of trees for energy purposes, prospecting and production of petroleum and solar energy.

CENTRAL BANK LIFTS SANCTIONS ON GREAT BRITAIN

PY191937 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1832 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (DYN) -- By authorizing banks to make foreign payments corresponding to British banks the Central Bank today fully implemented the lifting of financial sanctions of Great Britain. This measure was announced by telephone to the banks shortly after noon and it was pointed out that those payments are subject to the normal restrictions on all financial operations abroad.

AGUIRRE TERMS MEETING WITH SHULTZ 'CORDIAL'

PY200131 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met for 45 minutes at the OAS headquarters in Washington. At the end of the meeting, Aguirre Lanari said the meeting was cordial and that he had proposed the lifting of the arms embargo on Argentina in light of the favorable development observed in Argentina in relation to individual rights. Aguirre Lanari voiced optimism about the U.S. response.

BIGNONE INVITES NATION TO UNITE FOR COMMON GOOD

PY191859 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1529 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Speech at the Moreno Square in La Plata by President Reynaldo Bignone -- live]

[Text] The city of La Plata was founded so that our republic might live. This cornerstone marked the end of a conflict that threatened the organization of our nation. Here, as a result of a great and generous spirit, disagreements became a thing of the past while wasted energy was put to work for creative deeds. The city of La Plata developed, a living monument to its forefathers, and became a true symbol of the unity and peaceful tradition of the Argentine people.

The city produced prosperous descendants: Argentines who worked quietly so that the city could live and expand; Argentines who thought, created and educated; famous men of science and letters respected for thier extraordinary dedication; their clear ideals, and their excellent work; famous politicians known for their honesty and unselfish actions in trying to achieve the unity and co-existence of the Argentine people. There are men who are an example to all, men whose conduct is a symbol of hope throughout Argentine history.

Today, we are honoring the spirit of the foundation of the city of La Plata. Let us honor all those who, understanding the importance of such a deed, gave visible form to this spirit by building this city and who used it as a guiding light to their actions and deeds. May this evocation and its true meeting be a true source of inspiration to all of us.

Today, all Argentines are trying to restore the institutionalization of the country of truly solid and long-lasting bases. We do not want to build any flimsy buildings. We want to live in a truly political city having strong foundations and strong walls: a city built in keeping with an already established plan that is accepted by all, namely, the Constitution. But to achieve this, we must all select a firm and clear foundation that is not undermined by past conflicts or by resentments and sterile confrontations.

Beyond any formality, it must be understood that it is the republic -- its idea, its possibility, its reality -- that is calling on all citizens to contribute toward building the bases of a stable and long-lasting democracy. Those who hold a leading or representative position in our society must understand the importance and the need for supporting this undertaking. Those who live, work and struggle in this nation must understand that this is a task for all and that only through the support and effort of everyone involved will we be able to achieve it.

Once again, I reassert that it is not a matter of limiting or conditioning the activity or autonomy of the future authorities who will be elected in free elections. It is an effort to resolve, during this transition period, problems and condition the activity of future constitutional regimes.

The formulas for this essential reconciliation have not been proposed by the armed forces. The armed forces have merely pointed out the issues which in their opinion must be discussed and resolved by the nation as a whole. In sum, they have said: This is what we believe to be impeding the union of the Argentines and could harm the nation later on. Let us seek agreements for solutions, because if we manage to find them we will be sure that we can coexist in freedom and democracy forever.

We believe in all honesty and sincerity, in all the good faith with which we are engaged in institutionalizing the nation, that the leaders of our society are prepared to act whith frankness and vigor to endow democracy with the strength and stability that the nation wants it to have.

The quest for reconciliation and for the agreements capable of guaranteeing peace is not a display of weakness or indulgence. Quite the contrary. Those who are sure of their influence and foresight, those who have more possibilities for ruling the nation in the future should be the ones to work harder to build a harmonious and lasting political society.

I would just like to add that nothing would help the country more than for these solutions, for these agreements that are urgently needed by the nation to come from the national political leadership.

You, people of La Plata, possessors and guardians of an historic political tradition should be able to understand the meaning and value of these remarks. The founding of La Plata was the result of a new reality, an event after which there was no turning back to the time of arguments and struggles that had taken place prior to the ceremony which was held at this very square on 19 November 1882. It made possible a broader and smoother path for the republic. It allowed a wider and freer door to the nation's institutional future to be opened. This is what we Argentines need now.

The debate is now open. May the Argentines understand the imperative need for all of us together to become active protagonists during this transition period which we must undergo in order to firm up lasting unity and allow the nation to go forward. May God Our Lord enlighten our minds, bring peace to our spirit and assuage hate with Christian resignation so that the reconciliation of the Argentine family can come about soon.

La Plata was born to let the republic survive. May this symbol be a permanent source of inspiration for us in the future. I repeat: No sector, no responsible leader should stay away because reality calls upon us and its call cannot be unheeded by anyone who wishes to continue being and feeling Argentine.

SILES ZUAZO WARNS MINERS TO REDUCE WAGE DEMANDS

PY192130 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2258 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Trinidad, Bolivia, 18 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo warned mineworkers here today that if they do not modify their wage demands, they will be pushing inflation upwards to such an extent that it will have devastating effects on the country. The president gave this warning in a speech he delivered here to mark the 140th anniversary of the founding of the city of Trinidad, which is located approximately 540 km northeast of La Paz.

Siles, who became constitutional president on 10 October, reaffirmed his government's decision to energetically fight those privileged ones who should refrain from indulging in social injustice and who should shoulder their share of the crisis.

Bolivia has been experiencing the worst economic crisis in its history, which forced the military rulers to turn power over to the civilians in view of their inability to resolve the crisis.

The powerful Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) recently voiced support for the mineworkers federation's decision to demand that the government revise its wage policy by no later than 1 December. The mineworkers announced that should the government fail to meet their demand, they will call the general strike they had temporarily canceled to give the Siles Zuazo government time to meet their demand concerning the implementation of a minimum wage. Last night Information Minister Jorge Gonzalez said that the government was studying a wage revision to be discussed with the country's main labor organization, the COB.

Today, however, Siles Zuazo warned the mineworkers that if they are inflexible in their demands, they will be pushing inflation upwards to such an extent that it will have devastating effects on the country. He urged the workers to be realistic and to adjust their demands accordingly.

Emphasizing the need to pressure the democratic system, the Bolivian president said his country will move ahead in 2 or 3 years and that the groundwork was being laid to this end. Siles reiterated that his government seeks a democratic economy and urged the workers to play a leading role in building a great fatherland. He said businessmen should adopt a patriotic position and should promote social justice and noted that the next few (?months) will be marked by intensive work to boost production.

Siles added that although the struggle against drug trafficking is a difficult one, his government is determined to carry it out. He said the people will not permit corruption to have destabilizing effects. Therefore, he said, the government will also crack down on paramilitary gangs which he regarded as being out of place in a democratic regime.

FACTORY WORKERS REJECT ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY192343 Paris AFP in Spanish 2133 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Summary] La Paz, 18 Nov (AFP) -- "The factory workers of Bolivia, the second most important labor sector in the country, expressed their disagreement today with the recent economic measures issued by the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo but promised to defend the democratic government." The 10th factory workers' national conference decided to support the recent Bolivian labor federation resolutions regarding a new wage increase and the immediate implementation of the flexible minimum wage. The confederation of education workers have also asked for a bonus of 10,000 Bolivian pesos ($50).

CURRENT STATUS OF VOTE COUNT REPORTED

PY221301 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Relay from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Text] The vote count still continues in the States of Acre, Mato Gross, Mato Grosso do Sul, Para and Amazonas, where the situation is still undecided. The Social Democratic Party [PDS] is the virtual winner in the States of Pernambuco and Santa Catarina. The PDS has guaranteed victories in the States of Bahia, Maranhao, Piaui, Ceara, Rio Grade do Norte, Sergipe, Alagoas, Paraiba, Rondonia and Rio Grande do Sul.

The Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] has already elected governors and senators in the States of Sao Paulo, Parana, Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo and Goias.

The Democratic Labor Party [PDT] continues to lead in Rio de Janeiro State.

In Acre, where the gubernatorial election is still undecided, the vote count is as follows:

Nabor Junior, PMDB	16,486
Jorge Kalume, PDS	16,310

Thus, the PMDB candidate is leading by only 176 votes, the candidate for the Federal Senate with the most votes is Mario Maia, PMDB. It is proper to note that more than 100,000 ballots are yet to be counted in Acre.

In Mato Grosso State

Julio Campos, PDS	149,830
Raimundo Pombo, PMDB	140,836

Thus, the PDS candidate is leading by 8,954 [as heard] votes, with 280,000 ballots yet to be counted. PDS and PMDB senatorial candidates Roberto Campos and Garcia Neto are engaged in a close race in Mato Grosso state.

In Mato Grosso do Sul:

Jose Elias Moreira, PDS	139,950
Wilson Barbosa Martins, PMDB	137,584

Thus the PDS candidate is leading by a narrow margin, that is, 2,366 votes, with 400,000 ballots yet to be counted. PDS candidate Italivio Coelho is leading in the senatorial race.

The situation in Para State is still unclear:

Jader Barbalho, PMDB	269,639
Oziel Carneiro, PDS	262,812

Thus the PMDB candidate is leading by only 6,827 votes with nearly 200,000 ballots yet to be counted. PMDB candidate Helio Guerreiros is leading in the senatorial race.

The vote count in Amazonas State is as follows:

Gilberto Mestrinho, PMDB	80,620
Josue Filho, PDS, runs second.	

The PMDB Candidate is leading by 17,878 votes, with 200,000 votes yet to be counted.

The vote count in Pernambuco State is as follows:

Roberto Magalhaes, PDS, is leading Marcos Freire, PMDB, by 60,000 votes, with more than 1 million ballots yet to be counted in the state. Thus PMDB members still hope to reverse the situation.

The vote count in Santa Catarina State is as follows:

Espiridiao Amin, PDS, leads Jaison Barreto, PMDB, by only 14,000 votes with nearly 200,000 ballots yet to be counted. PDS candidate Jorge Bornhaussen and PMDB candidate Pedro Ivo are engaged in a close fight in the senatorial race.

The vote count in Rio de Janeiro State is as follows:

Leonel Brizola, PDT	1,369,817
Moreira Franco, PDS	1,220,080
Miro Teixeira, PMDB	872,130

Brizola is leading Moreira Franco by 149,737 votes.

PRESIDENT WANTS EQUAL TREATMENT OF GOVERNORS

PY221410 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Thanking the Brazilian people for the generous, warm reception they gave him during the electoral campaign, President Figueiredo said: For me it was a very gratifying experience, so gratifying that I feel encouraged to carry on my contacts, my dialogue with the people, our face-to-face talks and to comply with my campaign commitments.

About Brasilia's future (?relations) with opposition governors, Figueiredo said the issue has two aspects: the political-administrative and the political institutional aspects. The president said he did not believe any of the state governments will want to jeopardize the implementation of social programs, which are utilimately designed to benefit the people. He does not foresee any problem in the institutional aspect either because, he said, relations between federal and state governments are governed by the federal constitution.

The same criterion prevails at the office of the chief of the civilian household. Leitao de Abreu's advisers said the following standard procedure continues to be in force: Those governors willing to set an appointment can do so by telephone or telex and the appointment will be set in accordance with the urgency of the subject.

Figueiredo's directives are that equal treatment be given to all [words indistinct] including Brizola.

BRIZOLA CLAIMS VICTORY IN RIO, LAUDS FIGUEIREDO

PY221418 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Now that 80 percent of the ballots have been counted, Democratic Labor Party candidate Leonel Brizola already regards himself new governor-elect of Rio de Janeiro State. Brizola emphasized the role played by President Joao Figueiredo in the country's redemocratization process. In all fairness, Brizola said, it should be admitted that President Figueiredo will go down in history much less for what he did and much more for what he prevented from being done to the democratization process. The virtual governor of Rio de Janeiro State also noted that he did not intend to set up any blocs or fronts of governors. He said: While I will not discriminate against those elected by the Social Democratic Party, my relations with opposition leaders will be much smoother.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

PY192348 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Lt Gen Sergio Covarrubias has reiterated the Chilean Governemnt's firm decision to cooperate with the PRC. Covarrubias made this statement upon signing the cultural exchange program for the 1983-84 period between the two countries. He added that this cooperation involves the poltical, economic, cultural and sports sectors.

The signing of the agreement took place at the Foreign Ministry's Red Hall. All Foreign Ministry officials and officials of the PRC Embassy were present on the occasion.

The acting foreign minister said that this agreement marks the Chilean Government's firm decision to strengthen cooperation in the cultural field with the PRC.

Upon expressing gratitude for the acting foreign minister's words, PRC Vice Minister of Cultural Lu Zhixian stated that Chile is the site of an excellent cultural exchange tradition, which has represented a great contribution to Latin America and the world. He added that the Chilean people are hard-working and courageous. He then went on to say that the two countries are willing to maintain peace and stability in the world, but seek the development of the two countries.

EXILES REJECT REGIME'S CONDITIONS ON RETURN

PA201740 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The Chilean committee for the right to live in the fatherland, based in Caracas, has rejected the conditions that the Chilean military regime wants to impose on the return of exiles to the country. In a document that the organization gave to the Venezuelan press, they stated that a Chilean's right to return to his homeland cannot be made subject to ideological, political or other kinds of pressure and that every person's right to live in his homeland is part of mankind's legal and [word indistinct] rights. The organization also requested an immediate total and definite solution to the situation that is affecting thousands of families, which were uprooted from their homeland by Pinochet's military regime after Salvador Allende's constitutional government was overthrown in 1973.

NAVY COMMANDER RETURNS FROM MONTEVIDEO

PY170234 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] After paying an official 6-day visit to Uruguay, Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jose Toribio Merino returned this afternoon.

Merino, who participated in the commemoration of the 165th anniversary of the Uruguayan Navy, was received by Navy Secretary General Capt (Fernando Camus) at Comodoro Arturo Merino Benitez Airport.

Merino arrived in the company of his wife and his entourage.

BETANCUR SIGNS AMNESTY BILL, MAKES SPEECH

PA201531 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0123 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at ceremony in Narino Palace in Bogota on signing the amnesty law -- live]

[Excerpts] This is an historic moment, in the most profound and finest sense of the word, in the Colombian people's convulsed lives and in their hard and relentless struggle. Today we are opening a new phase in our existence, whihc is sometimes rocked like volcanic territory. We are cauterizing a (?dead) past that has divided and separated us. Today we are all casting a mantle of forgiveness and oblivion over that past. We are also covering it with an inviting future that we are now fully reassuming together: our unrenounceable right and duty to cultivate and build our lives and our families on our own land. Behind us lies the past that we suffered as the target of forces that we were unable to identify and control. We are being offered the future, which is promised to those who are truly free, to those who are always the protagonists, to those who make and conduct history. This future, however, is not offered to those who are dragged along by what others strive for and do.

There will be those who will feel that this lack of arrogance, this insistence by the president that we are mere rulers of a community -- who listen to and accept suggestions, who acknowledge situations, who, in short, consult the community which is the ultimate holder of power -- is tantamount to weakness. But our identification with the people is our own strength. I know that somewhat anachronistic historical and cultural factors, when compared with current views of social disorder, establish the mistaken concept that authority must be authoritarian. The belief that the government must be hard on the people if it is to be respectable and respected, as is often claimed in high circles, is deeply rooted but is also very disturbing, because its implementation has led the country to dramatic conflicts, while its rejection would lead one to believe that anyone can become too familiar with the government [words indistinct]. Neither view is correct. We know very well that if authority is to prevail, authoritarianism must disappear. If freedom is to be consolidated there must be room for protest, because, among other reasons, someone once said that without the freedom to criticize, no praise is valid. This is the conceptual basis of the amnesty law and the related decrees that the government will begin to issue tonight in connection with a number of political, legal, economic and social solutions that will help to fight the impersonal agents of subversion -- umemployment, the lack of education, and the existing shortages in housing, credit, seed, fair prices, roads, health and public services, among other needs. With all of the strength derived from its popular foundations, in order to develop its own goals, in response to the appeals made by the National Congress and the parties -- which so admirably endorsed the amnesty -- and in response to the people's general clamor, this government, while dealing with a specific case -- that of the armed rebels who might wish to join civilian life with all necessary guarantees -- this government, I repeat, is engaged in a deep treatment of the structural causes of these conflicts. We cannot act to preserve a system characterized by outdated privileges, to conceal an oligarchic power structure with fallacies or democratic appearances or to merely serve as buffers for the excesses or as fire fighters. Instead, the idea is to found a new democracy without politcial secrets, protected from both impossible demands and the aggression of social injustice, wihtout either paternalistic or messianic boastings and without the condescending and distant arrogance that can accompany power.

I insist that neither the amnesty law nor the related developments in government actions dealing with a wide variety of fields should be viewed as an exclusive privilege for those who took up arms, because the ideological expressions of those who did so reflect general situations. We are acting with an institutional sense, characterized by social justice and the consolidation of our normalcy as a just nation, since there is no more lasting or agreeable legitimacy than that which is granted by the people themselves.

A broad door has been opened to a promising path, as arduous as the Biblical epics but with the seductive attraction of that which is difficult to accomplish. The government represents a lot, but it is not everything, either good or bad. Not good because good will, intelligence and harmony must overcome the shortage of resources. Not bad because we Colombians must overcome the comfortable stance of saying that we are not advancing, that we do no have the barest essentials and that the government's legislative, executive and judicial branches are exclusively to blame, whle forgetting that individual and community efforts can destroy all obstacles and make all situations fertile. This is why I am grateful to all participants in this event, which is marked by faith and hope. I am grateful for the wave of good will and understanding that the government has created and that is expressed in the motto "we must help." Though it is true that those who have sufficient means say that this is meritorious, it is the fact that it is being generously repeated by those who don't even have enough for themselves that presents a moral obligation to those of us who have been invested with some degree of leadership here in Colombia. We cannot remain indifferent to this. Let us spread the word among ourselves, the word being that we must help, we must help, we must help. Let's not think about the perils that would make a new national frustration insurmountable. Let us think instead about the hope opened to us as a people, as a nation, as individuals. Let us begin the great turnabout in our nation's history, so that not only can we feel proud of ourselves today, but so that those who follow us in time can remember our generation as an admirable and exemplary one for its lucidity and courage and so that they too can feel proud of us.

Hundreds to Benefit

PA210116 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- Any moment now those members of armed groups, who on various occasions have expressed their desire to benefit from the amnesty law that President Belisario Betancur approved last night, will be able to move about freely on the streets of our cities, while ignoring [as heard] the pardon granted by the government.

Some 6,000 guerrillas in this country will gradually cease their activities and return to normal life. However, a number of subversives including Jaime Bateman Cayon; Adelaida Badia Rey, leader of the Workers' Self-Defense Movement, MAO; and (Ernesto Camelo Franco), who is accused of killing former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas, will be unable to benefit from the government's pardon. Instead, under the new law, they will be tried in the common courts.

Meanwhile, others like Carlos Toledo Plata, Alvaro Fayad, Carlos Pizarro and Rosemberg Pabon will be released inthe next few days.

Finally, we have learned that some 500 political prisoners are currently detained in the country's various jails. They too will benefit from the amensty.

M-19 SAYS AMNESTY SHOULD FAVOR OTHER SECTORS

PA200314 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- The guerrilla 19 April Movement, M-19, announced today that it would surrender its weapons if economic redistribution is achieved in Colombia, while reiterating that it accepts the amnesty offered by Conservative President Belisario Betancur and approved on Tuesday by the Colombian Congress.

The guerrilla organization's top leader Jaime Bateman Cayon has repeatedly criticized the economic monopolies that prevail in Colombia. Bateman has accused the monopolies of being responsible for the social problems. The M-19 made their latest announcement through an anonymous telephone call.

The M-19 spokesmen said that the ratification of the amnesty bill, which will be signed Friday by President Belisario Betancur so that it will become effective at dawn Saturday, will not lead to the country's immediate pacification.

In its communique the M-19 announced that they will surrender their weapons only if the government accepts a 25-point document which sets forth the bases for a definite change in Colombia's social system so that equal opportunity for all may exist.

The M-19 pointed out that the amnesty for political crimes such as rebellion, uprising and insurrection must not only benefit political prisoners and active guerrillas. It also demanded guarantees for union, political and student acts.

The guerrilla group asserted that the lifting of the state of siege was a victory due to their political actions and said the amnesty is the second of three points proposed to the government to bring about the country's pacification.

The guerrillas will reportedly seek to achieve the third point: a national dialogue that strengthens peace.

Meanwhile, former Congressman Carlos Toledo Plata, an M-19 founder who has been sentenced to 28 years in prison and will benefit from the anmesty, said that the cease-fire proposed by the guerrilla movement must be based on the demilitarization of rural areas. If the army stops fighting, the guerrillas will also stop, explained the former congressman who will be freed next week along with 250 other political prisoners.

25 ELN GUERRILLAS ACCEPT AMNESTY OFFER

PA210513 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0254 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] La Dorada (Colombia) 20 Nov (EFE) -- Today 25 members of the Army of National Liberation (ELN) guerrilla group accepted the amnesty that became effective yesterday and surrendered at the mayor's office of this city in Caldas Department.

Led by Ricardo Talero Cruz, known as Commander "Diego," the rebels said that they await total guarantees from the authorities so that their companions in struggle will also decide to turn themselves in.

Interviewed by the Caracol Network, Talero Cruz said that for the time being they are only laying down their arms, and that they will turn them in only if the government honors its social, economic and political promises.

This is the first time that a guerrilla group has accepted the amnesty, although the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) and the 19 April Movement (M-19) have said they are returning to civic life.

AMNESTY SAID TO NEED COMPLEMENTARY SOCIAL PLAN

PA131731 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Commentary by (Edgar Artunduaga): "Politics Without Fear"]

[Text] In addition to the political terrorism that has been created around the amnesty issued by those who are trying to scare the government and thus prevent the bill's approval, there are some omissions that seem to make the application of the bill difficult. Felix Tovar, representative for Caqueta -- possibly the strongest man in Congress today -- believes that without the implementation of special development plans and without jobs for the guerrillas to earn a living, amnesty will be a mere illusion.

[Begin recording] [Tovar] I personally feel that because there is no specific government plan to provide work for those accepting the amnesty, and no social security structure, it is hard to imagine a large number of former guerrillas accepting the amnesty.

[Question] How would you describe the situation in Caqueta?

[Answer] Caqueta, as everyone knows, is where the majority of the guerrilla groups are, due to its emerging infrastructure. We all know as well that Caqueta is a very young department which requires a lot of effort from the country because of its great potential for future development. But as long as there is no special plan for development -- as we mentioned on several occasions before -- to improve production sources, better living conditions and guarantee essential products, it will be very difficult to achieve the right atmosphere for peace and harmony. [end recording]

Like the majority of congressmen, Felix Tovar wants the amnesty law to be approved, because among other things the topic has become so boring that even the ministers fall asleep during the debates currently being held at the Chamber of Representatives.

HAVANA REPORTS ON AMNESTY, GUERRILLA SUPPORT

PA192146 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Colombian Congress' approval of an amnesty law for all those who have taken up weapons has had extensive repercussions among political circles and news media in Bogota. The law has been termed an important step toward the pacification of the country. In their latest reports the Colombian newspapers, radio and television networks note the importance of the approval of the law which still has be to be signed by President Belisario Betancur. The law will be in effect as soon as it is officially published.

The amnesty law benefits some 6,000 guerrillas accused of rebellion, insurrection and uprising. It also benefits some 250 others who have been convicted for political reasons. The Chamber of Deputies approved the law by 176 to 4 during a brief session which was held last night after several days of debates. The only ones excluded from the amnesty are those who killed defenseless people or who caused deaths outside of combat.

The Colombian guerrilla organization 19 April Movement and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia expressed their support for the amnesty law. They also expressed their willingness to cease hostilities in an effort to contribute to the country's pacification. Nevertheless, they warned that they would not surrender their weapons to the government, in case it is necessary to use them again in defense of the people's interests.

Says Actions Continue

PA211333 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The amnesty law for those who are up in arms was enforced on Saturday in Colombia following its enactment by President Belisario Betancur, by which he has fulfilled one of his electoral promises. The law benefits approximately 6,000 guerrillas who have been accused of rebellion, sedition and conspiracy, as well as some 250 people sentenced for political crimes. The 19 April Movement and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia have reiterated that they will accept the amnesty without turning in their weapons, in case it should be necessary to pick them up again.

However, guerrilla activity continues in several areas of the country. Yesterday, a rebel group attacked the Defense Ministry in Bogota with mortar fire, while another armed group interrupted classes at a school in Cali to announce their decision to accept the amnesty, but without laying down their weapons until social justice becomes a reality in the country.

M-19 COMMAND ATTACKS ARMY INSTALLATION

PA201618 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- This afternoon, the Alberto Diaz Command of the 19 April Movement, M-19, claimed responsibility for this morning's unsuccessful attack on the army's General Command installations.

The guerrilla action took place a few hours after the national government approved the law granting amnesty to the rebels, which showed that there are two lines within the M-19. In effect, while its General Command has said that it will accept the judicial pardon, other factions within the movement have continued their harrassment actions. Some of these actions have been extremely bloody, such as the triple robbery of banks in Chia.

The attack on the army's command was unsuccessful because the rocket grenade that was launched did not explode.

SENATE REJECTS NICARAGUAN CLAIM TO ISLANDS

PA210011 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1855 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, 20 Nov (EFE) -- The Colombian Senate today rejected the Nicaraguan claim of sovereignty over several islands and islets in the Caribbean and asked the Nicaraguan Government to forsake such claims.

In an official communique, the Colombian Foreign Relations and Defense Commission stresses that the international treaties of 1928 and the laws that approved them clearly demonstrate that the San Andres Archipelago and the Roncador, Serrana, Serranilla and Quitasueno Keys belong to Colombia.

The document points out that "the commission deems it pertinent to state that it shares the government's position and would be pleased if the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in keeping with the spirit of inter-American brotherhood, would cease its claims over territories that belong to Colombia."

The commission also recalls that in view of the Nicaraguan assertion that the archipelago and the keys are part of the continental shelf it can be affirmed that an island can never be considered part of a state's continental shelf.

COMMERCE MINISTER TO LEAVE FOR TALKS IN USSR

PA200419 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Ecuador will try to sell 20,000 barrels of oil daily and increase the Banana exchange deals with the USSR. For this purpose, Orlando Alcivar, Ecuadorean industries, commerce and integration minister, is leaving for the USSR.

'DRASTIC' MEASURES TAKEN TO CUT IMPORTS

PA172356 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The import of a huge list of products has been banned due to the need to strengthen the country's foreign exchange reserves, which of late have been markedly depleted. Prior to adopting this measure, which the Monetary Board president has described as harsh and affecting everyone but still necessary, the board studied the central bank's analysis of the balance of payment prospects for 1982 and 1983. The report shows that there will be a significant deficit in this year's current account as a result of the reduction of the trade balance surplus and the significant rise in payments abroad in the form of interest on the public and private debts, freight and other import-related services.

According to Monetary Board President Dr Jose Antonio Correa, the board's decisions concern... [announcer lets Correa recording finish sentence]

[Begin recording] [Correa] ...restriction on imports, exclusively. Most of the products included in List 2 have been banned, as well as a number of items in List 1, which have been suspended until December 1983.

The decisions adopted today, the import restrictions, are drastic, harsh and as the communique released by the Monetary Board states, will represent sacrifices for all sectors. However, we urge all Ecuadoreans to realize that the current balance of payment situation and its projections for 1983 make the adoption of import restrictions both essential and unavoidable. I would even say that for us, the monetary policy leaders, it has been painful to have to adopt measures that will be harsh on everyone, but which, I repeat, are unavoidable. It is in that spirit that we beg all Ecuadoreans to understand and to cooperate with these measures in order to achieve their objectives.

What is the purpose of reducing our imports? The trade balance surplus increases and, therefore, the balance of payment deficit is reduced. If the country has a trade balance of payment deficit is reduced. If the country has a trade balance surplus, that is, a surplus in the balance between its exports and imports, why does it have a balance of payment deficit? Because the service on the debt represents a tremendous drain on the country's foreign exchange.

[Question] What will happen to the foreign exchange reserves, doctor?

[Answer] The foreign exchange reserves have been reduced as a result of the balance of payment deficit. The measure adopted drastically reduces our imports. We expect and plan to gradually strengthen the foreign exchange reserves. [end recording]

It is also expected that banning the import of a number of products during the remainder of 1982 and in 1983 will make it possible to effectively reduce imports by some $600 million. This figure represents about 30 percent of the country's total imports.

Businessmen Protest Restrictions

PA201658 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] In a communique issued last night, the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce accused the government of having inflicted the hardest blow of the last 50 years to the citizens and the country's productive sectors through a package of prohibitions on imports. For this reason, it asked the government to reconsider the measure, to define a monetary and exchange policy, to undertake a suitable renegotiation of the foreign debt and to implement thorough administrative reforms. The federation met in Guayaquil last night under President (Jorge Bejarano) and with delegations from 12 chambers of commerce to analyze the Monetary Board's measures. The federation said that the Monetary Board's decision is the result of an uninterrupted chain of errors over the last decade.

PCD POLITICAL DIRECTOR SCORES LOCAL 'OLIGARCHY'

PA190436 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] (Barrionuevo Silva), People, Change and Democracy political director, accused the oligarchy of promoting another monetary devaluation. After expressing his opposition to the regime, (Barrionuevo Silva) rejected all coup attempts which have been persistent rumors in the past few days. He suggested the formation of a democratic front of the masses to put a halt to the activities of the oligarchy, whose policy has been to blackmail the government from which it has received innumerable privilliges. (Barrionuevo Silva) said that the PCD is opposed to all coup attempts, come from wherever they may come. However, he added, it is necessary to make changes in the political leadership for the people's benefit.

HEALTH MINISTER RESIGNS ACCORDING TO PLAN

PA200036 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Health Minister Francisco Huerta submitted his resignation yesterday to President Oswaldo Hurtado. With Huerta out of the government the Christian Democratic Party is the only party running the Ecuadorean Government. Huerta, leader of the Democratic Party and a virtual presidential candidate for the 1984 elections, resigned according to what the party had agreed a year ago. In November 1981, the Democratic Party agreed to form part of the government's cabinet but only for a 12-month period. The reason given for agreeing to cooperate with the government was that with its participation the democratic system, which had been restored in the country in 1979 after 10 years of dictatorship, would be consolidated. Huerta's resignation takes place amid rumors of a cabinet crisis, which official spokesmen have definitely denied.

Huerta said that things were very difficult when he took over the ministry and that they are not any better now that he is leaving. As we are all aware, Ecuador is currently undergoing its worst economic crisis in decades, due to a sharp decrease in its monetary reserves and to a foreign debt of approximately $5 billion.

Huerta's resignation was official yesterday, although it was known for months that the Democratic Party would end its alliance with the government in November. Huerta said that it is up to the party to decide the next move. Speaking to reporters, Huerta expressed his satisfaction with what he was able to do as health minister.

LOPEZ PORTILLO REAFFIRMS FOREIGN POLICY

FL192115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2059 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo today raised the possibility that someone might try to put pressure on Mexico, taking advantage of its current crisis, but he stressed that his country will not change its foreign policy. In a breakfast meeting with foreign journalists accredited to Mexico, the Mexican head of state also affirmed that the relations between Mexico and the United States have shown a positive ba'ance in the past 6 years, despite some trying moments.

Likewise, he rejected all charges that his government has reproached the Nicaraguan Government. He also expressed confidence that the peace plan for Central America proposed by Mexico and Venezuela will take effect little by little, while at the same time world awareness will stop despicable interventions from taking place. I believe it is ignoble to cause a confrontation between two peoples for the sake of protecting interests that are foreign to them. I believe that a vigilant humankind is watching closely so that unacceptable events will not occur in this area, which is so close and dear to us, he asserted.

On another subject, Lopez Portillo stated that the government of the next president, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, has a very good platform aimed at continuing the very essential good relations with the United States, and explained his belief that to solve the problems of trade and relations between industrialized countries and developing nations in an orderly manner, the economic problems must be taken care of first.

Rejects Possibility of Unrest

PA202311 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] President Jose Lopez Portillo today rejected the possibility that the country's economic situation may lead to social unrest.

There is no way a social conflict could arise in a country like ours, which has always solved its most critical problems by legal means, the head of state said during a breakfast he gave for foreign correspondents accredited to Mexico.

The secret of the stability of Mexico's political system lies in the cycles of renewal and change that the government apparatus undergoes, which makes it possible to ease social tensions, the president said.

He said the most important achievements of his administration were the political reform and the 8-percent economic growth the country showed from 1978 to 1980. The president admitted that his greatest failure was to be leaving Mexico with a financial problem of the magnitude it is now facing.

The chief executive said that Mexico will carry on its traditional foreign policy and added that no external force can pressure his country into changing its position in regard to the crisis in Central America.

On the subject of Mexican-U.S. relations, Lopez Portillo said that [words indistinct] a positive balance [words indistinct].

Lopez Portillo told the foreign correspondents that the administration of President-elect Miguel de la Madrid will start off on a good footing to continue the [words indistinct] with the United States.

Finally, the president of the republic referred to the problem of the persons who are draining dollars from the country. Finding the culprits is unimportant; what is important is to stop the drain, he said.

AREA ECONOMY MINISTERS MEET IN GUATEMALA CITY

PA2101Z0 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 20 Nov 82

[By Luis Marroquin Godoy]

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The scarcity of foreign exchange is one of the main problems faced today by the CACM. Therefore, the area economy ministers resolved yesterday that interzonal imports must be paid for in the currency of each country.

Economy Ministers Julio Matheu of Guatemala, Manuel Pacas of El Salvador, Gustavo Alfaro of Honduras, Antonio Lopez Aguero of Costa Rica, and Bernardo Chamorro, deputy minister of Nicaragua, met in the Guatemalan capital to explore ways to reactivate the CACM.

Two days before the meeting, the deputy integration ministers also met in this capital and drafted the agenda for the ministers' meeting.

The principal topic discussed at the ministers' meeting was foreign exchange, which affects all countries of the area and which is envisaged as one of the fundamental problems of the reactivation of the CACM.

They also discussed the problem of inter-Central American transportation, a problem which has been affecting trade among countries of the isthmus for a long time. Carlos Palmieri, president of the Central American transporters, noted the lack of special legislation regarding area transportation.

The ministers also approved all the recommendations of the deputy ministers, including the institutionalization of a meeting among deputy trade and finance ministers and officials of the central banks of each area country to study and analyze the economic measures adopted by each government to defend its balance of payments. Such a meeting will be held on 10 and 11 February of the coming year and would be appropriate to study all the laws imposed by the five countries that affect interregional trade.

In the same month the economy ministers will meet again in the Costa Rican capital to review the changes that have been made and to adopt new resolutions to aid in reactivating the CACM.

Another of the points considered by the ministers was the joint participation of Central America at the sixth UN Trade and Development Conference meeting to be held in Belgrade next year.

The meeting, which lasted 1 day, was considered by the economy ministers and officials of the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration, SIECA, as a success, above all due to the climate of dialogue that prevailed in which all those present were eager to seek the prompt reactivation of the CACM.

Furthermore, one of the most important points resolved at the meeting, according to a SIECA source, was the beginning of a 3-month trial period of the new Central American tariff, as was proposed more than a year ago by SIECA and which had been frozen until now. The same source also indicated that each government has established exchange and other measures that have affected the virtually defunct CACM, for the reactivation of which SIECA has long been struggling.

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER ON POLICE RESERVES

PA212345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1854 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solando Calderon has said that beginning yesterday a police reserve of 10,000 men is at the disposal of the executive branch to defend the democratic and institutional system in Costa Rica. The civilians, including men, women, professionals, workers, artisans and [word indistinct] comprise the Organization for National Emergencies (OPEN).

At the first meeting with the reserve members, Minister Solano Calderon said that that organization "is the backbone that will enable us to smash any attempt to destabilize the democratic regime." He said they must become soldiers of democracy to defend the peace and liberty that we have enjoyed thus far.

Without identifying them, the minister attacked the domestic and external forces dissatisfied with the system of liberty and peace that prevails in Costa Rica. However, he underscored that OPEN does not signify the creation of a regular army.

A constitutional provision that has existed in Costa Rica for 33 years proscribes the existence of an army. The police reserves will go into action only upon the request of the president and the security minister during emergencies, either military emergencies or natural emergencies such as earthquakes or floods.

GOVERNMENT, UNIONS SIGN AGREEMENT ENDING STRIKE

PA200240 San Jose Radio Beloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The document ending the strike in the banana region was signed at the presidential palace this afternoon.

In the presence of the press, the government commission and the workers representatives signed the document they had agreed on last night. This document was completed at 0200 and typed in final form to be signed today. Regarding this, First Vice President Alberto Fait said:

[Begin recording] (?Good day) to all Costa Ricans. We are meeting here -- the labor leaders and the government officials who are in charge ot the banana activity as per Decree No 14044 -- to inform you that we've reached an agreement so that the strike, which is already 62 or 63 days old, can be ended.

We have a document which I will read and a subsequent agreement to take into account and study the demands made by the workers. The document says:

San Jose, 19 November 1982

The members of the executive branch who make up the commission created by Decree No 14044 as well as the leaders of the United Workers Confederation, CUT, and the National Federation of Agricultural and Plantation Workers, Fentrap, agree:

1. The labor unions Fentrap and CUT [words indistinct] in other banana regions with services or activities or another kind beginning at 0000 on 19 November 1982 [words indistinct] that the strike will be lifted effective [words indistinct] Monday, 22 November at 0500.

2. The government of the republic [words indistinct] that there will be no reprisals against the workers, their leaders and organizations because they participated in the strike. [Words indistinct] solidarity strike.

3. The workers who resume their activities will retain all the guarantees established in the collective agreement in effect such as their seniority and other labor rights.

4. According to the provisions established in the (?intervention) decree, the workers who resume activities within 3 days will get a 2,000-colon salary advance. [The reimbursement of] this advance will be deducted in four monthly installments as established by Article 163 of the labor code.

We thus sign this act in San Jose on 19 November 1982.

The signatures of the commission members follow: the first vice president, Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal, Labor Minister Guillermo Sandoval and Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano.

For the CUT and Fentrap (Rodrigo A. Urena Quiros) and (Juan Carlos Quintero Benavides).

For the Fentrap workers of Potosi and Guasimo: (Benito Salazar Gomez) and (Jose Menendez Chavez).

This document lifts the strike and thus the country returns to a full de jure system [words indistinct] government will study the [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CUT CONGRESS OPENS; 50 DELEGATES DENIED VISAS

PA210154 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Communist United Workers Federation (CUT), one of the two largest workers federations in the country, began its second congress with the participation of Marxist labor leaders from Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Mexico, Uruguay, Guatemala, Colombia and the Dominican Republic.

The opening of the second "Narciso Morales" congress of the CUT took place just as the 2-month strike by the Atlantic banana workers, most of whom are affiliated with CUT, ended.

The CUT leaders told their associates that the immigration authorities had denied visas to at least 50 communist leaders from North Korea, the GDR, the USSR, Bulgaria, Rumania, Cuba and the PLO who had been invited to participate in the meeting of Costa Rican Marxist labor leaders.

Marielos Garald, vice president of the federation, said that the government and security ministers "had apparently made the decision in view of the emergency situation that existed in the Atlantic banana region as a result of the strike that ended yesterday."

EL SALVADOR

PARTY OPPOSES REMOVAL OF ASSEMBLY VICE PRESIDENT

PA191615 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1648 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Francisco Quinonez Avila, secretary general of the Salvadoran Popular Party (PRS), has said that his party opposes the removal of Maria Julia Castillo, vice president of the Constituent Assembly, as part of a possible restructuring of the assembly leadership.

Quinonez said the PPS would "very much frown upon any attempt to dismiss the representative of Salvadoran women from the high position that she occupies in the Constituent Assembly."

Both Maria Julia Castillo, who broke with the National Conciliation Party (PCN), and assembly President Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, could be dismissed if a parliamentary alliance among three political parties is created. The coalition, which would be called the Democratic Center, would be made up of the National Conciliation, Christian Democratic and Democratic Action Parties.

Even though this parliamentary a liance has been denied by the three parties, the possibility is still being mentioned in political circles. The purpose of this alliance would be to reduce the power of the right in the Constituent Assembly.

The secretary general of the PPS said that "anyone who votes for the removal of the assembly vice president will do so against Salvadoran women and their legitimate rights, which have been won by their courageous struggle in the country's democratization."

MINISTER: CHALATENANGO TOTALLY UNDER CONTROL

PA191248 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0629 GMT 19 Nov 82

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Text] Chalatenango, El Salvador, 19 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia toured the province of Chalatenango and said that the entire region is totally under control of the army.

The minister invited newsmen to personally visit the areas that had been occupied last month by the leftwing guerrillas and were the scene of fierce fighting this week between insurgents and government troops.

Last week the army launched a large-scale antiguerrilla offensive in Chalatenango with 7,000 soldiers to evict the guerrillas from their bastions.

The newsmen visited the principal sectors of the conflict in a helicopter, accompanied by General Garcia and Col Dionisio Hernandez, chief of army operations in Chalatenango.

Amid the noise of the helicopter engines, Colonel Hernandez told newsmen that the army killed 156 guerrillas yesterday and captured 12 more. Furthermore, all the townships occupied last month by the guerrillas were recaptured by the army.

He indicated that the army sustained only five casualties in yesterday's fighting. According to reports the fighting is still underway in the townships of Las Vueltas, Jicaro, San Jose las Flores, Nueva Trinidad and Arcatao.

However, newsmen who visited there indicated that all of these townships except Arcatao were deserted and that only army patrols were out on the streets. Most of the inhabitants abandoned these townships after the guerrilla attacks and fierce fighting broke out, military officials indicated.

In Chalatenango shooting could be heard in the surrounding hills. Officials indicated that this was only mopup operations aimed at evicting the rest of the guerrilla forces.

Western military sources stated that the operation, although it had been labeled successful, could well be the calm preceding another guerrilla offensive, although not much is known about combat actions in outlying areas of the cities.

General Garcia said that the guerrillas continue to control the villages they captured last month in the eastern province of Morazan as part of their "October offensive," launched to commemorate the 1979 military coup, which is considered generally as the spark that set off the Salvadoran civil war.

ARMY REPORTS ON TOWNS RETAKEN, CASUALTIES

PA210323 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 20 Nov 82 pp 3, 21

[Text] The fighting between army troops and subversives is currently less fierce in various areas of Chalatenango Department, where the armed forces are still conducting the counterinsurgency operation that it launched last week.

According to the reports, after gaining control of El Jicaro, Las Vueltas, Comalapa, La Laguna, El Carrizal, Ojo de Agua, San Jose las Flores and other towns in the eastern part of the department, it has been confirmed that at least 100 guerrillas died in the clashes.

According to the source, camps located in El Jicaro, el Volcancillo, Achichilco, Iramon, Patanera, La Laguna, El Conacaste and El Gallinero have also been dismantled.

On our side, the spokesman added, we have suffered about 50 casualties. Of these, 12 were deaths. The rest were wounded and are currently recovering. According to the spokesman, the subversives suffered many more wounded.

Weapons and many supplies were found in all the townships that the rebels had "occupied" since October, the spokesman added, explaining that the weapons found had been of large calibers.

He then said that at this point the most intense clashes are taking place near Concepcion de Quezaltepeque, but that the army continues advancing toward the positions held by the subversives.

The antisubversive operations might conclude this weekend, he said, since we have most of the area that the extremists had been occupying under our control.

Commenting on the number of extremists found in that area, the spokesman said there were at least 2,000 men; however, most of them escaped to the mountains, terrain with which they are very familiar.

FDR, FMLN LEADERS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA201853 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2132 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Salvadoran guerrillas reiterated their proposal for a "direct dialogue without conditions" with the government led by President Alvaro Magana, which rejected the proposal earlier.

During a news conference in Managua, Eduardo Calles, representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) Executive Committee, and Commander "Ana Maria" of the FMLN general command insisted on dialogue "as the only political means of resolving the Salvadoran conflict."

According to Calles, the negative reply given by those who are in power in El Salvador was "not a definitive no," but rather a "hasty" no given by Roberto d'Aubuisson, Salvadoran Constituent Assembly president.

Calles indicated that there are sectors and forces in El Salvador that understand that dialogue is the only way to resolve the conflict in the country, while other sectors "will also come to understand this as time passes."

The Salvadoran leader said that his country's people have shown that if they are left with nothing but the alternative of war, "they are able to wage it successfully, though with great sacrifice." Calles said that for this reason the guerrilla movement is forced to "look into other means, which represent a smaller social cost for the people."

He added that "the people's armed forces" are not proposing dialogue "because of political or military weakness," but because their country's conflict could lead to "a regionalization of the war on the isthmus," as a result of the Honduran Army's participation in the struggle in El Salvador.

Calles said that the United States continues to reveal a determination to pursue "the military path in El Salvador as a way of solving the crisis in his country."

In addition, the leader noted: "We have evidence that many napalm bombs are being used, in view of the Salvadoran army's inability to defeat the guerrillas. For the same reason, it has also resorted to the Honduran Army."

"That is a very dangerous path, which offers no solution and would only result in the regionalization of the conflict and a threat to world peace," Calles stressed.

Referring to the position of the Salvadoran Government, which has called for the guerrillas' surrender and wants the left to join a process of democratization that will culminate with the 1984 presidential elections, Calles said that the resolution of the civil war should not be focused only on the elections. "We don't oppose the elections," he remarked, but "we must first solve the issues and problems that underlie the violence," such as injustice, poverty and misery.

He continued by saying that it is possible to think that there will be political room for everyone in El Salvador, as it is a country where the people are arrested on a daily basis "for the crime" of being FDR members. "There can be no talk of democratization in a country where the government leadership is fascist and rejects any process of the kind," Calles said.

"As Monsignor Rivera y Damas said in a recent homily, there can be no democratization in a country where the death squad commits murder daily on the Salvadoran streets," the opposition leader concluded, referring to the apostolic administrator of San Salvador.

Commander's Remarks

PA201918 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2231 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander "Ana Maria," representing the Salvadoran guerrillas' general command, speaking in Managua, today accused the Honduran Army of intervening in the armed struggle in her country.

At a news conference in Managua, Commander "Ana Maria" appealed to the world for support of the guerrillas' struggle and for opposition to the regionalization of the Salvadoran conflict.

The FMLN general command representative also asked for international support for the rebels' proposal for "direct and unconditional dialogue," which was recently submitted to the Salvadoran Government. She stated that the proposal for dialogue was not the result of "political or military weakness," as the rebels are insisting on it after having successfully completed 38 days of combat against the regular Salvadoran Army.

She noted that the FMLN has taken the military initiative in its current offensive, which began in October. "We are smashing the army's counteroffensive, which was initiated in Chalatenango on 10 November." According to Commander "Ana Maria," results to date of the FMLN's military actions "while in full operation" include 194 acts of sabotage; 256 harassments, ambushes, confrontations and other actions; and 56 attacks on cities and 22 on small communities.

As a result of the armed clashes, according to the guerrilla leader, the army has suffered 746 casualties, including 198 dead, since the outset of the "Heroes and Martyrs" offensive. In the same period, the guerrillas have suffered 33 casualties, including 15 dead. None has been captured. The guerrillas, in turn, have captured 205 soldiers, whom they are turning over to the International Red Cross, Commander "Ana Maria" stated.

The guerrillas, according to the spokesman, have also recovered 369 rifles, shotguns and other weapons, as well as 60,624 rounds of various calibers and 535 grenades.

The combat has also resulted in blackouts in 11 cities and 14 smaller communities.

Commander "Ana Maria" said the rebels are holding six towns in Morazan Department, where, she said, the Salvadoran Army has not launched a counteroffensive, as was mistakenly published. The army's counteroffensive, she explained, has focused on Chalatenango Department, where the Honduran Army has also participated, having lost 10 soldiers so far, whose bodies were removed from Salvadoran territory by Honduran Army helicopters.

The commander denied rumors of the death of Commander Cayetano Carpio, also known as Commander "Marcial," describing the information as "a fruitless maneuver to demoralize the Salvadoran people."

FMLN CHARGES 17 NOV BOMBING BY HONDURAN PLANES

PA210505 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Statement by the General Command of the Northeastern Francisco Sanchez Front -- no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] We charge that the second bombing of San Felipe Canton in Morazan Department at 1730 on 17 November was carried out by A-37 planes of the Honduran Air Force. The General Command of the Northeastern Francisco Sanchez Front charges that these A-37 Dragonfly planes with Honduran Army registration dropped four bombs on San Felipe Canton, Corinto, in Morazan Department. We charge that this action, in which Honduran planes participated flying over Salvadoran territory, is part of a U.S. interventionist plan, just as we charged a few weeks ago, while the U.S. under secretary of defense and Gen Wallace Nutting, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, were visiting our country.

In this broadcast we will air other charges connected with the Honduran Army's participation in actions carried out against FMLN positions. [passage indistinct]

FMLN CLAIMS HONDURAN ROLE IN ARMY OFFENSIVE

PA210612 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] [Passage indistinct] has been one of the army's biggest and best-prepared offensives. As usual, U.S. military officers served as advisers, and with the Honduran Army's collaboration and the [words indistinct] of the U.S. under secretary of defense, who recently visited El Salvador.

Over 8,000 soldiers participated in this operation with 8 battalions on the offensive. The men were kept in the [word indistinct]. In addition, (?1,400) Honduran soldiers used various artillery pieces, such as 90-mm cannons [words indistinct] U.S.-made A-37 planes and more than 12 helicopters, 6 of them belonging to the Honduran Army. The units that participated included the Ramon Belloso battalion, which was responsible for murders among the unarmed civilian population, whose homes it destroyed, also killing their animals.

The Atlacatl and Atonatl battalions also participated in this operation. In other words, the dictatorship's three elite units participated. In addition, there was the (Sierpe) battalion from Chalatenango, (?Detachment No 1 from Chalatenango), the 4th Brigade from El Paraiso, Detachment No 2 from Cabanas, the Jaguar battalion from Sonsonate and others. A total of 30 Salvadoran Army infantry companies [passage indistinct].

FMLN ON RECENT FIGHTING, HONDURAN INVOLVEMENT

PA201815 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Reports from Chalatenango indicate that our revolutionary army is continuing to defeat the enemy's counteroffensive. It has been reported from Chalatenango that our revolutionary army, maneuvering in the field, is striking at the enemy's flanks and rearguard. Our forces in Chalatenango have defeated the enemy's advance and have attacked the enemy's positions in Comalapa. They have ambushed enemy forces between Chalatenango and El Paraiso. There have been clashes in Santa Marta. They also attacked an enemy unit between Mercedes and Chalatenango. Another report indicates that in (El Gallinero), our forces inflicted nine casualties on the Ramon Belloso battalion. Yet another attack was carried out on enemy positions south of Las Flores.

Additional information from Chalatenango indicates that our forces are continuing to mobilize in the field and to stage actions against the enemy forces. In the enemy's disastrous counterattack, our forces in Chalatenango have inflicted 60 casualties on the [name indistinct] battalion alone.

The many casualties inflicted on Garcia's forces in Chalatenango include a major lieutenant, a cadet, a sergeant, a sergeant first class, and a lieutenant pilot.

It is also reported from Chalatenango that on 18 November at 1630 our forces downed a second U.S.-made helicopeter piloted by Lt (Alonzo Benitez Reyes), who was accompanied by three soldiers. General Garcia, the strategist of defeat, has already falsely reported that this U.S.-made helicopter got tangled up in the area's high tension lines. Contradicting General Garcia's tangled-up remarks, Radio Venceremos confirms that the helicopter piloted by (Alonzo Benitez Reyes) was downed by our revolutionary people in Chalatenango.

There are more reports on the disastrous counteroffensive carried out by General Garcia in Chalatenango. In view of General Garcia's military incompetence, and in accordance with Gen Wallace Nutting's plans, Honduran Army forces have participated in the battles. The reports on the death of seven Honduran troops have been denied. It is now confirmed from Chalatenango that the Honduran Air Force and artillery that were transferred to the combat zone have fired on FMLN positions. It has been reported from Chalatenango that six Honduran Air Force helicopters, acting under the instructions of Zebra [not further identified], have bombed FMLN positions in Chalatenango. It has also been reported that a Salvadoran Army unit was mistakenly attacked in this bombardment by the six Honduran helicopters. This demonstrates the truth of the FMLN accusations of the last few weeks about the Honduran Army's participation in these joint operations, as planned by Gen Wallace Nutting.

Meanwhile, the Honduran Army's deployment extends throughout the border with El Salvador. It has been reported that north of San Miguel Department, in the Honduran town of San Antonio and Santa Lucia, 3 km from the border, the Honduran Army has concentrated forces that conduct patrols from the Lempa River to northern Torola.

Nevertheless, despite the thousands of men concentrated in Chalatenango and despite the participation of Honduran helicopters, armed forces and artillery, our companeros in Chalatenango have inflicted a new defeat on General Garcia, the strategist of defeat. They have once again shown the people of El Salvador and the world that imperialism's intervention through use of the Honduran Army and all of its military aid will be unable to stop these people, who are determined to be free.

MODESTO RAMIREZ FRONT BULLETIN ON FIGHTING

PA212020 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Nov 82

[War bulletin issued by the FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Central Front in Chalatenango, dated 18 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the hills of the Volcancillo area, 15 km north of the city of Chalatenango, we surrounded a company [word indistinct] forces of the Ramon Belloso battalion inflicting over 53 casualties. We seized 37 M-16 rifles, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, a 90-mm cannon with ammunition, 2 (TRT-77) radios and a large quantity of ammunition and other war supplies, such as [words indistinct] belts, etc.

The enemy was unable to effectively assist the surrounded units, despite the thousands of soldiers who participated, including the nine companies maneuvering in the area. Companero Ramon led the actions in this maneuver.

In the afternoon of 17 November, another helicopter was downed near El Paraiso, Chalatenango military quarters [words indistinct] one officer and three soldiers [words indistinct].

We will soon issue a war bulletin [words indistinct] against our positions in Chalatenango. This action has been one of the army's largest and best coordinated offensives, with U.S. military advice as usual, with the support of the Honduran Army and under the general supervision of the U.S. under secretary of defense, who recently visited El Salvador.

More than 8,000 troops participated in this offensive, with eight battalions involved, maintaining their units within the area. In addition, 1,400 Honduran troops used various types of artillery: 90-mm cannons, mortars and U.S. A-37 [words indistinct] over 12 helicopters, including 6 from the Honduran Army. The Ramon Belloso battalion, which killed unarmed civilians [words indistinct] criminals, was among the units that participated in the operation, along with the Atlacatl and Atonatl battalions, which means that the dictatorship used its three main units, in addition to the Chalatenango [word indistinct] battalion, which includes Chalatenango's detachment No 1, El Paraiso's Fourth Brigade, Detachment No 2 [words indistinct] of Sonsonate's Jaguar battalion, and others. In summary, [words indistinct] of the Salvadoran Army and more than three battalions of the Honduran Army participated.

We protest the active participation of the Honduran Army, which did not limit itself to [words indistinct] but entered El Salvador [passage indistinct] artillery [words indistinct] in the sector between (Achitulco) hill [word indistinct] of the Ojos de Agua town, and in the northern part of El Carrizal town. This interventionist activity in our territory also included the participation of six Honduran Air Force helicopters.

The FMLN asks the Honduran Army to stop intervening in our territory and not to permit a group of fascist chiefs to involve them in an unnecessary war.

We protest the killing of civilians and the destruction of their homes and property. We strongly protest the massacre of over 40 unarmed persons and the rape of various peasant women. This is the courage of Garcia's army and its elite forces, which are not capable of confronting the guerrilla forces.

As partial results, we can say that after 11 days of fighting in Chalatenango Department, the enemy did not achieve its goal of annihilating our forces. The spectacular operation has been yet another defeat for the enemy. The main and best-prepared forces, trained in the United States, have suffered another defeat in the Chalatenango mountains. Our vanguard units, guerrilla columns, militias and people contributed to this new victory for the FMLN. The entire maneuver against the enemy's offensive -- called the people as a whole defeat the enemy -- was led by Commander Dimas Rodriguez.

To win, annihilate and (?withdraw) is our slogan. Revolution or death, we will win.

Signed by Commander Jesus, chief of staff of the Northern Region of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front.

[Dated] Chalatenango, 18 November 1982

FMLN REPORTS CENTRAL FRONT SUCCESSES IN GUAZAPA

PA192336 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador
0230 GMT 19 Nov 82

[War bulletin from the FMLN Joint Command of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, in Guazapa -- no date given -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] At 0455 on 15 November, FMLN forces staged the operation Fallen Companeros (Mauricio Herrera), (Valentin); (Carlos Alfredo Acevedo), (Nicolas); and (Arturo Ramirez), (Juancito). The operation consisted of the occupation and control of the section of the main northern road between KM 18 and KM 21. Our forces were posted along that section of the road at 0500, when an enemy truck carrying 40 soldiers, members of the special Ramon Belloso and Atonatl battalions passed. The soldiers were en route to reinforce the positions that our forces were attacking at the time in (El Trapichon). The truck was attacked at KM 20 with RPG-2's and rifle fire. The truck was partially destroyed and a prolonged skirmish involving some of the soldiers in the vehicle ensued. The skirmish lasted until 0615. As a result of this attack by our forces and of the subsequent fighting, 10 enemy were killed, including 1 sergeant. Fourteen others were wounded. We also recovered an M-16 rifle and all the military equipment of one of the soldiers. Companero (Uriel Pacheco) commanded this operation.

At 0505, the enemy arrived from San Salvador and clashed with our forces, which were posted on Guaycume bridge. Heavy fighting ensued and the enemy suffered 14 casualties: 5 dead, 9 wounded. Companero (Oscar Arias) was in command of this force.

Meanwhile, another group of enemy reinforcements comprised of National Guard and civilian defense members from Guazapa clashed with our forces posted along KM 21. Our forces engaged them in heavy fighting, managing not only to stop these enemy reinforcements, but also forcing them to return to their original positions. The enemy sustained 6 dead and 10 wounded in this combat. Companero (Mario Figueroa) was in command of our forces.

On the section of the road occupied by our forces, we fought and maneuvered against the enemy forces from 0500 to 0745. An A-37 plane indiscriminately bombed not only our positions, but the civilian population as well, which is very numerous in that area. We report that five of our companeros were slightly wounded. Traffic along the main northern highway was obstructed until 0840. The operation in this area was coordinated and commanded by Companeros (Adolfo Campos), (Francisco) and (Andres Perez).

Here are the total results of this victorious, broad operation staged by our forces against the dictatorship: 76 confirmed casualties, including 31 dead, 45 wounded; partial destruction of a troop-transport truck; destruction of (Trapichon) ranch, which had been turned into an enemy fortress and the recovery of the following war materiel for our forces: 8 M-16 rifles, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, an M-60 machinegun and abundant ammunition and other war supplies.

In this manner we have shown the high level of development and capacity to maneuver which our forces have attained as well as our combatants' high combative morale.

Long live our heroes and martyrs. United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] FMLN joint command of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa sector

FMLN LISTS RESULTS OF CURRENT CAMPAIGN

PA220406 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] We will now read the partial results of our nationwide military campaign Heroes and Martyrs of October 1979-80.

Up to this moment our forces have inflicted 800 casualties on the dictatorship, including dead and wounded, and 20 casualties on the Honduran Army.

War prisoners taken: 197 troops of the dictatorship, who have been released. Many of them have been turned over to the International Red Cross.

War materiel seized: [Passage indistinct] rifles, five M-60 machineguns, two .50-cal machineguns, two 60-mm mortars, four 81-mm mortars, two 120-mm mortars and three pieces of heavy artillery, which our people have now seized for the first time. (?They are) three 90-mm cannons.

During this military campaign, the FMLN has shot down two U.S.-made helicopters and damaged a third. It has also damaged a "push-pull" [in English] plane.

FMLN CALLS FOR STOP TO HONDURAN INTERVENTION

PA210542 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Honduras is spilling its blood. Weeks ago the FMLN General Command denounced before the international community the interventionist plans of the Reagan administration which -- under the supervision of the North American under secretary of defense himself, along with Gen Wallace Nutting, both of whom visited El Salvador -- were intended to deal strategic blows against the FMLN forces with the participation of the Honduran Armed Forces.

This charge was based on concrete facts. The movements of the highest representatives of Reagan's demented foreign policy, which included trips between Tegucigalpa and San Salvador, and other information gathered by the FMLN military intelligence service clearly indicated that we were on the verge of another interventionist plan. The facts have demonstrated that Honduran blood is already being shed in Salvadoran territory. Honduran soldiers themselves have confirmed that several of their comrades-in-arms have been wounded or killed while participating in operations against the FMLN forces.

The irresponsible policy of General Alvarez and his fascist circle has already started what we had hoped would never begin. We did not want the Honduran people to spill their blood in Salvadoran territory to defend North American interests.

Twenty Honduran soldiers have spilled their blood, blood that falls on the conscience of General Alvarez, who is responsible for this interventionist adventure. In joint operations with the best battalions of Garcia's army in Chalatenango, the Honduran Army used soldiers, cannons and even six helicopter gunships belonging to the Honduran Army. In addition, A-37 planes of the Honduran Air Force carried out bombings in San Felipe Canton, Morazan Department.

In Salvadoran territory, the Honduran Army has participated in imperialism's plan, seeking to deal the much-hoped-for strategic blow against the FMLN forces. However, once more our peasants, workers, students and people, integrated into their revolutionary army and despite the disparity in the arms and war supplies, have dealt another crushing defeat to the troops trained in the United States, seizing their weapons and inflicting many casualties on them. What has been the use of all of the war technology delivered by the Reagan administration? Not even by combining the forces of the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies have they been able to achieve their annihilation objectives.

It is already too late. It is too late to stop history. The awareness gained by the Salvadoran people is too rooted and sustained by the unrenounceable determination to be free. What have the joint efforts of the two armies achieved? Our troops are there, in Chalatenango, victorious, intact, with the arms they seized while thwarting the interventionist plan.

The only result of this interventionist plan of General Garcia and General Alvarez has been the blood spilled by 20 Honduran soldiers. This time 20 have unjustly spilled their blood. Tomorrow perhaps thousands and thousands of Hondurans, thousands upon thousands of Central Americans, will spill their blood as the fruit of this war promoted by Reagan through reactionary sectors of the Honduran Government and Army.

We reiterate our appeal to all sectors of Honduran society, the National Congress, the Honduran political parties, the university, the unions and all civic forces of this sister country. We urge them to make every possible effort to stop the regionalization of the war. We think that there is still time, that it is still possible to stop the quest for power of General Alvarez, who is using every means in his bid to impose his orders as general, even at the expense of a sea of blood and Honduras' destruction -- and, as distinguished Latin Americans have noted, even at the expense of world peace itself.

GUATEMALA

FRONT CALLS FOR DIALOGUE, POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS

PA201801 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Political leader Danilo Barrillas said today that the government announcement on the initiation of a political restructuring of the country in March has met with satisfaction.

He added that the Constitutionalist Multiparty Front sent a letter to President Rios Montt today suggesting that the laws announced for next year be adequately discussed, that a national dialogue be opened and that press censorship and limitations on political expression be lifted.

[Begin Barrillas recording] We gave Manuel de Jesus Giron Tanchez, general secretary of the presidency, a letter for President Rios Montt. The letter contains two things: First of all, we congratulate him, because the country now knows of the government's intention to issue laws on 23 March by which to return to an institutional life. However, we also tell him that it is very important that we let him know that these laws will not be [words indistinct] if they are not adequately discussed by the citizens. In other words, we believe that and [words indistinct] it is the time to open a national dialogue on this return to institutional life by discussing these laws in advance.

Therefore, we ask the president to lift press censorship and the limitations on political expressions immediately, so that the people can learn everyone's opinion on these laws and so that they can be a genuine answer to the people's concern about the method of returning to an institutional life. [end recording]

Barrillas said that the front will send a draft of the electoral law to the president so that it can be analyzed, discussed and studied by all Guatemalans.

[Begin Barrillas recording] We also told Giron Tanchez today that we will send the government, through him, the draft of the law, as per our discussions with President Rios Montt [words indistinct] Constitutionalist Multiparty Front. We (?had told) the president about this but we haven't had a chance to present it to him and to discuss it. Therefore, we will not only offer it to the government, so that the organizations that are drafting the law can take it into account, we will also submit it to the citizens, so they can see our views. [end recording]

He added that the new laws on the return to constitutionality must be discussed not only by the State Council but by all political groups.

[Begin Barrillas recording] Such an important thing as the first step toward ensuring that Guatemala will truly accomplish that which is expected on 23 March -- a complete eradication of the past and the creation of a new path toward the country's democratic life -- cannot be undertaken without the participation of [words indistinct]. This can only be done if this issue is discussed, particularly by the country's political organizations that represent the Guatemalans' political views. This doesn't mean only the four parties that comprise the front, but all groups and political sectors that plan to participate in the country's life. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ORDERS MORE COURTESY DURING SEARCHES

PA202050 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] President Jose Efrain Rios Montt has issued instructions to prevent problems during search operations presently conducted on the roads in regions where subversive groups are believed to operate.

Yesterday State Council member (Felix Garzua Fatzan) told the president that he had instructed military patrols and civil self-defense patrols to be courteous during search operations and to prevent incidents which [word indistinct] citizens.

(Garzua Fatzan) said there is concern over some arbitrary actions that have taken place during search operations on the roads, especially by members of the civil self-defense patrols. He said that the president gave attention to this matter and issued instructions for more courteous searches.

FORMER SALVADORAN PRESIDENT DUARTE ENDS VISIT

PA202344 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Jose Napoleon Durate, leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party and former president of the neighboring country, will leave Guatemala today after a visit of several hours. The former Salvadoran ruler has met with a number of Guatemalan Christian Democrats.

According to Duarte, one of the purposes of his visit was to explain the current situation in El Salvador. Duarte will leave Guatemala today, after staying here for several hours.

Duarte said that in the face of the current crises, particularly those of an economic nature, there is no other alternative but to tighten our belts. He then discussed the Salvadoran guerrillas in detail and said that they represent a phenomenon that falls within the framework of a serious social problem.

RIOS MUNOZ' KIDNAPPERS REITERATE DEMANDS

PA212338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The father of kidnap victim Jorge Mario Rios Munoz, nephew of Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt, reported today that the kidnappers have again contacted the victim's relatives to reiterate their initial demands.

Edgar Rios Montt, father of the kidnapped youth, said that he is "unable to meet the kidnappers' demands."

In a communique released here today, he says: "I beg of you to understand my helplessness and the impossibility of my complying with demands that are beyond my reach. In addition, the authorities claim not to know the person you have mentioned."

The kidnappers are demanding that Ileana del Rosario Solares Castillo, who according to them has been detained by the security forces, be located. The kidnappers are also demanding that, once freed, Solares Castillo be handed over to the Nicaraguan Embassy in the presence of newsmen. Finally, they are demanding that the government's security forces suspend their house searches and vehicle checks here in the capital.

HONDURAS

MILITARY MEETING WITH NICARAGUA AGREED UPON

PA191657 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] A Washington-datelined report indicates that Honduras and Nicaragua yesterday agreed in principle to hold a meeting of their high-ranking military and naval chiefs to prevent armed border clashes between the two countries. The agreement came after an exchange of views between Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco. The 1-hour meeting was held in the office of OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila.

TWO ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRING AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA202143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2116 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran police have arrested two persons on charges of conspiring against the Nicaraguan Government, it was confirmed officially today in Tegucigalpa.

The arrested persons, members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, were identified as Eduardo Larios Mayes and Roberto Calero, both civil engineers and the owners of a construction firm in this capital.

In the offices of the firm, the police found many copies of the anti-Sandinist publication "Aca Centroamerica."

The arrest took place at the air terminal of this capital, which was being watched by the police since the investigation began into the activities of those captured.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS PASS IN FIRST DEBATE

PA200250 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Report by (Guillermo Castellano)]

[Excerpts] The constitutional reforms proposed by the executive branch through the Defense Secretariat passed in a first debate yesterday after the consultative commission issued its report in favor of the reforms.

The only deputy who emphatically opposed the constitutional reform was Christian Democratic Representative Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga. The deputy said that in the reasons for the draft decree submitted by the armed forces, it is said that the armed forces are drafting other laws to reform the legal aspects of the institution. The deputy said that the proper thing would be for those military laws to be adapted to the constitution and not the other way around.

In view of this, he added, we do not know what consequences these reforms will have. I now declare my opposition to the reforms that are going to be discussed and I ask the secretary to note my objection to the constitutional reforms in the minutes of this session, the deputy added. He said he objects not just to be in the opposition but because he believes it is too early to begin amending a constitution that is not even a year old.

GOVERNMENT PLEASED AT REAGAN DECISION TO VISIT

PA201415 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The Honduran Government is very satisfied at the news that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has accepted the invitation to visit our country. This invitation was extended by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova during their July meeting.

Their meeting, which will be held on 4 December, will have an open agenda, but it is expected that the two presidents will continue the (?high level) consultations that they began during Suazo Cordova's stay in Washington.

Reagan's arrival in Honduras will be an excellent opportunity for the U.S. President to personally examine the country's socioeconomic problems, to verify our people's desire for peace and to confirm Honduras' need for the economic cooperation programs that are being implemented with U.S. support.

The government views Reagan's visit as U.S. recognition of the Honduran state's work for peace, as well as of the democratic stability of its institutions.

Under the Suazo Cordova administration, the government has actively promoted a peace initiative within its foreign policy, which has received great support from countries in Central America and outside the region.

Suazo Cordova and Reagan will probably discuss issues dealing with peace in Central America, matters involving the region's social and economic development and various bilateral topics.

NINE FISHING BOATS REPORTEDLY HELD BY NICARAGUA

PA192235 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Report by Alfonso Anariba Calix]

[Text] Nine Honduran fishing boats are being held by Nicaragua. More than 20 Honduran crewmen of the seized boats are still imprisoned on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. The vessels are owned by small Honduran fishing companies which have big economic obligations to meet and, because their vessels have been seized, their operations and their income have decreased.

All the boats were in Honduran territorial waters when they were seized by Nicaraguan coastguard vessels which entered our jurisdiction in open violation of national sovereignty and the rights of others.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA WARNS OF REAGAN'S UPCOMING VISIT

PA201505 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] We will reply to the Somozist guardsmen with bullets, lead and imprisonment and not with dialogue, as suggested by the Conservative Party in a letter that it circulated and that was intended to reach the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela, Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega said last night on the Face the People program, held in the Jose Benito Escobar community.

Noting that the letter poses dialogue amont the Sandinists, the former Somozist guardsmen and the opposition political parties as a means of resolving the area's conflicts, Ortega stated that any such suggestion acts against the nation's interests and simply confirms that the criminal schemes against our people are continuing.

In reply to a question from a citizen who asked for presidential elections in the year 2000, Ortega said that Nicaragua will establish a democratic model that reflects the country's reality and that will strengthen justice and the people's government.

In reference to the announced visit to the area by the U.S. head of state in December, Ortega said the embrace that President Reagan is offering the Governments of Costa Rica and Honduras will not help alleviate their economic crisis; rather, it will bring more bloodshed, death and tragedy to Central America.

Replying to a question from citizen (Oscar Varela) on the significance of Reagan's visit to Central America, Daniel Ortega explained that Reagan is trying to reverse the damage to his image in Latin America that resulted from his behavior during the — Malvinas conflict. Ortega warned the Central American rulers to keep their eyes open to the true objective of Reagan's visit and exhorted them not to let themselves be used in sinister plans that will cover their territory in blood. Here is an excerpt of Commander Daniel Ortega's statement:

[Begin recording] In its plans against Nicaragua, the United States has been able to secure strong support from a sector of the Honduran Army, which is cooperating fully in the U.S. schemes. That is the purpose of his trip. These elements, however, should realize that to the degree to which they serve as instruments in the U.S. plans against Nicaragua, tragedy, bloodshed and death will affect them all, not just Nicaragua. Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan will remain safe up there, because the bloodshed will not reach him.

The only thing left to do in this case is to search for a political resolution of the problem, through dialogue and discussion. We have already explained all of this to Honduran Foreign Minister Paz Barnica, who visited here recently. We told him that instead of so many meetings we must hold a high-level discussion, as was recommended by Mexico and Venezuela in their joint proposal. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Junta member Sergio Ramirez, who also participated in the program, referred to the prestige that Nicaragua has earned abroad as a nation that is undergoing a revolutionary process and noted that those nations that support us also reject the Honduran Government as an aggressor against revolutinary interests in the area.

He stressed that imperialism is gravely mistaken to think that this revolution can be destroyed militarily, because Nicaragua, with its organized people, will continue in pursuit of its goal, always alert, and that they will never catch us off guard.

ORTEGA ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC CAMPAIGN CONGRESS

PA211611 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Speech delivered by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and member of the FSLN National Directorate, at the closing session of the second national scientific campaign held at the Cesar Augusto Silva center in Managua on the afternoon of 20 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, we bring greetings to all the companeros who participated, organized and sponsored this campaign, which must be included among our people's many permanent efforts to better and develop themselves.

Our society shows an unequal development; that is, all of the people suffer an unequal development, which is a product of an unequal system, an unjust and inhuman system, as a system of exploitation. This system divided the Nicaraguan society into exploited and exploiters, divided our people in such a way that it established, on one side and very much above the majorities, a very privileged minority. Logically, under these circumstances the revolution must wage a permanent struggle, little by little and over time, to end this state of deep inequality and injustice that we inherited from the capitalist, pro-imperialist and oppressive past. The health workers play a very important role in this sense.

We Nicaraguans must feel proud, because we are fulfilling our duty. We must feel proud because we have the chance to face, in an appropriate manner, the economic problems that are shaking the whole world but that affect the poorer countries, the small countries like ours, above all others. We must also feel proud because we can decisively face the aggressive policy that the current U.S. administration is launching everywhere, particularly against Nicaragua.

The true essence of imperialism does not permit it to understand or to accept a revolutionary change such as Nicaragua's. For them, it is much easier to identify with the murderers who dominated our country in the past. For them, it is much easier to identify with a health system that serves a minority, a health system that stimulates an individualistic and selfish attitude, in contradiction to any sense of justice. At this moment it is much easier for them to take away the assistance and loans that Nicaragua could use to improve its health system.

However, it gives millions of dollars to the agents of the Somozist dictatorship. For them, it is much easier to hand over millions of dollars to the Somozist guards, who launch attacks from Honduras on a daily basis. For them, it is much easier to give millions of dollars so those criminals can destroy our bridges, as they have already done. For them, it is much easier to give money for destruction, death and terror, instead of offering money for the health, education and development of our people.

They are really a plague, and plagues and diseases must be fought to the end. That is why we stress the need to strengthen our country's defense and to develop a health system befitting our needs and our reality. That is also why we have ratified, affirmed and confirmed, on several occasions, our determination to arm ourselves to defend this revolution.

We want to clearly state this fact once again, now that speculative newspaper reports are being published. Our enemies know how to cleverly manipulate these reports, so that the U.S. State Department said today that it would be nice, as noted in some newspaper articles, if Nicaragua were not to arm itself with MiG planes and, the State Department spokesman adds, no Mirages and no Kfirs. We tell this gentleman that this is Nicaragua's sovereign right, [applause, shouts] and that Nicaragua will never give up its sovereign right to arm itself with whatever it needs to defend this revolution. [applause]

This statement by the U.S. Government's State Department sounds truly cynical and immoral. There is no other way to label those who are attacking a country, who are publicly admitting that they have aggressive plans against that country, called Nicaragua.

At the UN Security Council they refuse to ratify a UN article approved by the entire world but themselves, while Nicaragua asks that it be ratified. The article states that problems between governments and states should not be solved through force or by threats of the use of force. They refuse to ratify this. There is this direct threat against Nicaragua. They approve $19 million for the Somozist guards, they arm those Somozist guards, they advise those Somozist guards, they shed blood in our country and still they tell us we should not arm ourselves. They say we are a threat, when the whole world knows that it is U.S. policy that is the threat. The U.S. threat has been traditionally used by the U.S. Government against the world's peoples.

They attacked the Vietnamese people with that same mentality. It was a small country, a poor country, a country of peasants. They sent more than 500,000 U.S. soldiers against the Vietnamese people. They spent billions of dollars trying to defeat the Vietnamese people. After many years of struggle, it was they who were defeated. The Vietnamese people were able to fight and to win.

Here, they supported Somoza. Here, they murdered Sandino. Here, they invaded our country many times. Now that we are truly independent, they want us to chain ourselves. They don't want us to arm to defend ourselves, so that we can then be attacked [32-second announcer interruption in which he specifies the speaker and the venue of the address].

Just as we fought against malaria with the people's participation, we will fight this [word indistinct] imperialist plague. [applause and slogans]

Our situation is a difficult one, but no more difficult than that we faced when we fought Somoza and the imperialists that supported him. Our situation is one that must be faced with firmness and serenity, and with the conviction of triumph above all. Our economic problems are problems that, as I said, are affecting the entire world. The poorer countries are especially affected. Here we have a true chance to develop a new economy and little by little, despite the economic injustices in the international system, despite the financial problems caused by the floods and so forth, we have a true chance of overcoming this state of economic oppression.

We will be constantly faced with imperialist aggression. If they attack us in one way today, they will use still another tomorrow. We cannot permit ourselves to hope that this situation will change from one day to the next. Therefore, we must prepare every day for a long struggle against this imperialist aggressiveness. We must prepare to face our economic problems, the material difficulties in carrying out our duties, and we must also prepare to face our enemy's military and economic attacks.

Our road is a long and difficult one, but we walk it with conviction and with the hope that we will always advance, that we will never retreat, that we will never stray from the middle of the road. Even if we must take small steps, we will continue to advance, because our advantage is that only the people can win. this is the revolution, the new awareness and the will to do something for others, the will to be a true part of the people.

I repeat, your responsibility is important, because you are a part of our privileged group. We trust you and we trust your efforts, just as we have faith in our victory. Free fatherland [audience responds: Or death; applause].

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS KIDNAPPING OF PEASANTS

PA192153 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Through the Foreign Ministry, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government sent another protest note to the Honduran Government because of a counterrevolutionary action that originated in Honduras and occasioned the kidnapping of 15 Nicaraguan peasants who were taken into Honduras. Here is the text of the [communique on the] protest note issued by the Foreign Ministry:

Today the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent another protest note to Acting Honduran Foreign Secretary Rodolfo Rosales Abella because of a new counterrevolutionary action by armed men who entered from Honduras. On this occasion, a counterrevolutionary group of 50 men armed with Fal rifles entered the villages of (Jaguili) and (Tlaxil) in the area of (Torre Bello), 8 km southwest of Jalapa. The counterrevolutionary group kidnapped 15 Nicaraguan peasants, whose names are not yet known, and took them into Honduras.

The Foreign Ministry has demanded that the Honduran Government guarantee the lives of these 15 Nicaraguan peasants as well as their prompt return to Nicaragua.

[Issued] Managua, 18 November 1982

[Signed] Press and Information Office

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS INCURSION TO HONDURAS

PA201359 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Yesterday the Nicaraguan Government sent yet another protest note to the Honduran authorities over an attack by counterrevolutionaries who reside in that country on the border post at El Porvenir, 13 km northeast of Teocacinte, Nueva Segovia Department.

The press communique released by the Foreign Ministry said that Nicaragua again protested before the Honduran Government today over a new military action by counterrevolutionaries residing in Honduras on the border post at El Porvenir, located 13 km northeast of the town of Teocacinte, Nueva Segovia Department. Neither victims nor major damage resulted from this attack.

In its protest note, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry notifies the Honduran Government that this counterrevolutionary action has taken place within 24 hours of the last attack, Nicaragua's protest of which has as yet been answered.

In its latest note, the Foreign Ministry points out what appears to be a negligent attitude on the part of the Honduran authorities, when compared to any genuine application of its announced desire for neutrality and peace. At the same time, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry stresses the need for urgent direct high-level talks between the two countries.

MINISTRY ISSUES CLARIFICATION ON ARMS PURCHASING

PA200352 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Managua, 19 Nov (AFP) -- A note from the Defense Ministry today stated that the Nicaraguan Government has not tried to purchase any kind of weapons or MiG or Mirage planes from any country during the past months or weeks.

The note indicated that remarks in this regard by Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega were misinterpreted by certain Nicaraguan media and "manipulated" by international agencies which mentioned the suspension of a purchase of MiG's from the Soviet Union.

"We can guarantee that Nicaragua has not tried to purchase weapons in the past few months, nor in the coming weeks or months," the note states, citing Ortega's remarks.

BRIEFS

CDS VIGILANCE COMMITTEES -- The Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, of Esteli carry out extensive tasks to consolidate the people's self-defense system against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism, to the extent that 85 percent of their goals have been achieved. Some 4,214 members, including peasants, students, housewives and even children, comprise the 26 local vigilance committees. All are continually alert in order not to let the imperialist enemy advance a single inch. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Nov 82 PA]

TEXT OF CARICOM 16-18 NOV SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE

FL191825 Bridgetown CANA in English 1716 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ocho Rios, Jamaica, Nov 19, CANA -- Following is the text of the final communique issued by Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders early today after their three-day summit, which ended here last night.

"The third meeting of the conference of heads of government of the Caribbean Community met in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, from 16-18 November 1982. Twelve states were represented by their heads of government: Hon. Vere Bird, Antigua and Barbuda, Rt. Hon. Lynden Pindling, the Bahamas: Rt. Hon. J.M.G.M. Tom Adams, Barbados: Hon. George Price, Belize: Hon. Mary Eugenia Charles, Dominica: Hon. Maurice Bishop, Grenada: President Forbes Burnham, Guyana: Rt. Hon Edward Seaga, Jamaica: Hon. John Osborne, Montserrat: Hon. Dr Kennedy Simmonds, St Kitts-Nevis: Hon. John Compton, Saint Lucia: Hon. George Chambers, Trinidad and Tobago. In the unavoidable absence of the prime minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, that state was represented by its deputy prime minister, Hon. Hudson Tannis.

The meeting was declared open by the prime minister of Jamaica, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga. In his address of welcome, Mr Seaga emphasised that "in Caricom our community has the vehicle through which we can work to make our future fulfil the hopes and aspirations of our peoples."

Addresses were given in response to Prime Minister Seaga's opening address by Mr Vere Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Mr George Chambers, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Ms. Mary Eugeneia Charles, prime minister of Dominica and Cde L.F.S. Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The heads of government conference elected as its chairman the prime minister of Jamaica. The conference conducted its business through plenary sessions, a caucus of heads of government and an economic and general committee. Prior to the conference, the eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs was held on 15th November to consider and make recommendations to the conference on foreign policy issues.

Heads of government noted with particular satisfaction that since they had last met, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize and Antigua and Barbuda had achieved independence and that Saint Kitts-Nevis is now taking steps towards the achievement of independence.

"In reviewing international political developments, the conference of heads of government express deep concern that the situation was one which small states were increasingly subject to stresses and unbearable pressures. The major objectives of the international community to create better levels of living for all the world's peoples and to maintain peace and security have suffered grave reverses in recent years. The failure to agree on global negotiations despite prolonged and wide-ranging negotiating efforts culminating in the Cancun summit has been the result of the sharp deterioration in international relations. In the case of the maintenance of peace the period has been characterised by increasing resort to violence, devastating regional wars and threats, pressures and aggression against small states.

The conference considered that the international system was increasingly characterised by the use of force, either directly through military means, or economic aggression, or by subtle and indirect measures of coercion, the endless rapidly escalating arms race which increasingly involves countries of the developing world and by the assertion by the great powers of spheres of interest.

As on previous occasions, the conference affirmed the inadmissibility to the use of force in international relations, and of interference in the internal affairs of states, and stressed the need to resolve conflicts by peaceful means based on respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The heads of government in noting that the second U.N. special session on disarmament had earlier this year ended without significant agreement, expressed their deep dismay that a vast and increasing portion of the world's resources is devoted to the procurement of sophisticated armaments at the expense of social and economic development of the world's peoples.

The heads of government were deeply disturbed at the eruption of regional conflicts in a number of areas.

"In examining the situation in southern Africa, the conference deplored the abhorrent apartheid policies of the Government of South Africa and expressed the gravest concern that the people of Namibia were still being prevented from exercising their right to independence.

The conference also deplored the continued acts of aggression perpetrated by South Africa against neighbouring African states.

The conference of heads of government condemned the recent massacre in Lebanon. They affirmed their support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to a homeland and for the right of all states in the Middle East to exist within secure internationally recognised borders.

The heads of government viewed with particular concern the protracted conflict between Iraq and Iran, both members of the non-aligned movement. They called upon these states as a matter of urgency to cease hostilities, to observe the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations, and to adopt the peaceful procedures available for the settlement of disputes.

In this context, the heads of government commended the mediation efforts of the Organisation of African Unity, Conference of Islamic States, and the Non-aligned Movement to bring about a settlement of this and other international disputes.

"The heads of government noted that the conflicts in Central America were in large part due to past failure to correct deepseated social and economic wrongs and expressed the hope that advantage would be taken of the various peace proposals to bring these conflicts to an end.

In considering the threats to peace and security to member states in recent years, the heads of government paid particular attention to the threats of direct aggression which had been made agaist certain members states in pursuit or territorial claims, the threat of incursions by mercenaries and intensified military activities of major powers in the region.

They identified the need for coordinated action at the national regional and international levels on the question of mercenaries. They also decided that the community would adopt a unified approach in dealing with the phenomenon of economic aggression and called on all states to refrain from interference and/or intervention by economic means in the internal or external affairs of another state thereby preventing people from determining freely their own path of political, economic and social development.

In this context, the conference adopted a resolution which:

-- "Welcomed the fact that Belize's independence was supported by the overwhelming majority of states -- members of the United Nations.

-- Reaffirmed its support for the territorial integrity of Belize.

-- Regretted that Guatemala has reneged on its agreement to abandon its claim to all the territory of Belize and refuses to accept the status of Belize as an independent state.

-- Agreed that efforts should be intensified bilaterally and multilaterally to guarantee the security of Belize.

-- Noted that, where any member state considers that its nationals are being trained without its consent for the purpose of pursuing acts of aggression or destabilisation against it, it may consult with other member states with a view to deciding what coordinated diplomatic action may be taken by them."

Concerning their resolution passed at the eigth meeting of the heads of government held in Georgetown in April 1973, which, in dealing with mutual assistance against external aggression, declared inter alia that political independence and territorial integrity of member states are essential prerequisites for the achievement of the economic objectives of the community, the conference discussed developments in the relations between Guyana and Venezuela in the light of the controversy which had arisen as a result of the Venezuelan contention that the 1899 arbitral award, on the basis of which the boundary between Guyana and Venezuela was settled, was null and void.

"Recalling its concern for the sanctity of treaties and for defined and demarcated boundaries, the conference noted the grave effect that this controversy is having on the relations between Caricom states and Venezuela and took note of the unqualified undertaking given by the Venezuelan Government to eschew the use of force as a means of settling the controversy.

The conference also called upon Venezuela to desist from further action or threats of action likely to affect the economic development of Guyana.

The conference urged Guyana and Venezuela to continue their pursuit of a peaceful settlement of the controversy in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Agreement of 1966 so as to arrive at a final decision as promptly as possible.

The heads of government took particular note of recent developments in connection with the Law of the Sea Convention and their importance for the Caribbean. They urged all member states to sign the convention when it is opened for signature at the signing session in Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, and work for its early ratification so that it may come into force as early as possible. Adquate resources should be provided for the effective operations of the preparatory commission for the international seabed authority which is scheduled to meet in Jamaica next March, and for the very early establishment of the secretariat of the preparatory commission in Jamaica.

Heads of government expressed deep concern over the current world economic crisis which is reminiscent of the era of the depressed conditions of the 1930's. They noted that the economic policies being pursued by the industrialised countries, including the resort of protectionism are the main causes of the present economic malaise.

"In reviewing the situation of the developing countries, the heads of government noted the deleterious effects of declining terms of trade, high interest rates, dwindling official development assistance and private investment flows.

Heads of government exhorted the international community, in particular the developed countries, to desist from the practice of protectionism and to institute new measures to stimulate financial flows as a means of restoring global economic activity and to ensure that the pace of economic and social development becomes more consistent with the objective of international peace and security.

They noted further the need for Caricom countries to take full cognisance of ongoing developments in science and technology and their impact on development prospects.

They agreed that it was necessary to incorporate this in their development strategies and called upon the international community to assist them in this effort.

Heads of government considered the various developments which have taken place in the context of the Caribbean Basin initiative. In respect of the U.S. proposals, they expressed the hope that the legislative processes would soon be completed. In this connection, they also requested the United States Government, in addition to its evolving bilateral aid programmes, to give consideration to contributing on a grant basis to the unified special development fund of the Caribbean Development Bank.

"The heads of government reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining and strengthening the Caribbean Community and to the deepening of the integration process. They reiterated their conviction that the community is a symbol of hope and a practical mechanism for the improvement of the quality of life for all their peoples.

They noted, in respect of trade, that instances of quantitative restrictions and alleged violations of rules of origin have emerged.

They also noted the continued adverse foreign exchange situation facing the governments of the region and the effect this was having on the operations of the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF). They commended the new initiatives taken by the Board of the CMCF to strengthen the facility with a view to revitalising the flow of intra-regional trade.

They emphasised the need to expand intra-regional trade as a means of stimulating economic growth in member states and:

(I) Requested the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Finance to re-examine the need for joint measures to deal with the general problem of trade imbalances and balance-of-payments difficulties:

(II) Urged member states to remove completely by the end of 1983, quantitative restrictions imposed on intra-regional trade since the establishment of the Common Market (except those introduced under Article 56 of the annex to the treaty):

(III) Urged the Common Market Council to discharge its responsibilities as required under the provisions of Article 28 (2) in cases where resort is made thereto by member states:

(IV) Agreed to the provision by member states of information on the operations of state trading enterprises towards an assessment of the role of these enterprises in the expansion of intra-regional trade:

(V) Agreed to support the present initiatives of the CMCF to seek additional resources to permit expansion of its operation:

(VI) Agreed to support the maintenance and viability of the garment industry:

(VII) Urged that member states should strictly observe the provisions of the rules of origin of the Caribbean Common Market:

(VIII) Urged member states to give priority to regionally produced goods of comparable quality over similar goods from third countries.

"The heads of government agreed to instruct public sector representatives on the board of governors of the Caribbean Investment Corporation (CIC) to pursue expeditiously the winding-up of CIC. To ensure that industrial development, particularly in the LDC's is not constrained by the unavilability of venture capital, heads of government decided to instruct the Caricom members on the board of directors of CDB to:

(1) Seek funds from within and outside the Caribbean Common Market for the financing of productive sector projects.

(II) Further improve its procedures to accelerate the flow of financing for productive sector projects generally and private sector projects in particular. And

(III) Seek to create a special fund to provide venture capital for the countries of the region, paying special regard to the needs of the LDC's.

Having regard to the important role of reliable and adequate air services in the promotion of economic development and the clear need to improve the efficiency and enhance the viability of air transportation services owned by countries of the region, heads of government decided that an inter-governmental agreement on co-operation in air transportation be concluded and to that end, to appoint a high-level committee to prepare a draft agreement, and in addition, to examine and make recommendations to governments on all aspects of rationalisation of passenger and freight air transportation in the region. (see Attachment 1).

The committee will also be expected to advise on mechanisms, including tour operating companies for improving the flow of tourist traffic to the region, taking into consideration in particular, the need to provide adequate support to the LDC's. The committee will be required to submit its report within the next six months.

The operations of the West Indies Shipping Corporation (Wisco) and LIAT (1974) Ltd. were reviewed by the heads of government.

"With regard to Wisco, heads of government agreed to support the regional shipping line in its efforts to strengthen and develop its operations against competition from extra-regional shipping lines. Note was also taken of the accession of Belize to Wisco thereby making Wisco a corporation owned by all member states of Caricom.

Heads of government also noted the improvements in the financial performance of LIAT since the mid-1970's and reaffirmed their commitment to the airlines development.

On the question of joint efforts in industrial development, the conference of heads of government reaffirmed the continued importance of, and urgency of agreeing on, a coordinated programme for industrial development in the Common Market to attain the objectives set out in Article 46 of the annex to the treaty.

In this connection, note was taken of the efforts of resolve the problems identified by certain governments with respect to industrial programming.

Heads of government also agreed to accord high priority to the implementation of the proposals under the Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy (RFNS), and that a special meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture be convened to examine the operations of the Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC) and the Caribbean Research and Development Institute (Cardi).

Heads of government noted:

(I) The current surpluses of petroleum refining capacity, the movement towards restructuring of the world petroleum refining industry and the potentially adverse impact on the petroleum refining industry in the Carbibbean, in particular the small refineries based on imported crude.

(II) The present crude oil production and refining capacity in the region is capable of supplying the regional demand for petroleum products.

(III) The need for a mutually agreed arrangement between the petroleum importing countries and the petroleum supplying country of the region which would protect the long-term interests of both groups.

The conference agreed that ministers of energy should, on the basis of adequate and expeditious preparation involving both the Caricom Secretariat and energy officials within the region, and as a matter of the utmost priority, meet with a view to agreeing on a comprehensive regional energy plan of action to:

(I) Promote security of intra-regional supplies and markets for petroleum products: and

(II) Develop feasible alternate sources of energy within the region.

"The conference discussed the question of widening the membership of the community, and in that context, considered applications from Haiti and Suriname for closer relations with the community. The conference identified certain formal arrangements towards this end which will be further discussed.

In discussing relations with other countries, the heads of government observed that negotiations for a successor arrangement to the current ACP-EEC convention were imminent and therefore requested the Common Market Council of Ministers to urgently devise a joint strategy for those negotiations.

At the conclusion of their deliberations, the heads of government adopted the Ocho Rios declaration, the text of which is at Attachment 1.

At the invitation of [the] Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, the conference agreed to hold its fourth meeting at Chaguaramas, Trinidad and Tobago on the tenth anniversary of the Caribbean Community, 4 July 1983.

Ocha Rios, Jamaica, 18 November 1982

4 OECS STATES MOVE TOWARD JOINT MISSION IN U.S.

FL181850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1732 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Ocho Rios, Jamaica, Nov 18, CANA -- Four members of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) have made a first step towards proposed common diplomatic representation by agreeing to share premises for missions in Washington as well as low level staff. "We are moving towards joint representation but this is the furthest we can get at this stage," said Saint Lucia Prime Minister John Compton.

The leaders of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and St Kitts-Nevis, discussed the issue here yesterday. They are attending the Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit in this north coast town. Other members of the OECS are: Montserrat and Grenada. St Kitts-Nevis is not yet independent, but is expected to become part of the arrangement when it breaks ties with Britain next year. An actual date for the arrangement to come into effect has not been disclosed, but officials expected that this would be early in 1983.

Grenada, which has its own mission in Washington, is not at this time interested in the arrangement.

Funding for this mission will be worked out among the countries themselves as it is not in the budget of the OECS.